A MODEL
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WELLINGTON OTOR Co.,
Tamarind La MBAY.
East S

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A.
Bicycles
Latest stock received,
prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHADEV[illegible] SIRAJ MALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. [illegible]O. 142 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHG.

P. [illegible] O.

BRITIS[illegible] NDIA.

(Companies Inc[illegible] in England.)

MAIL AN[illegible] SENGER SE[illegible].

P. & O. SAILINGS [illegible]YMOUTH AND LONDON CALLI[illegible] MARSEILLES

All passengers are [illegible] to be in possession of passports.

Date		Tons.
1921		
20th August	"MAN[illegible]	10,902
27th "	"DEVA	8,092
3rd September	"DON[illegible]	8,056
10th "	"A STE[illegible]	11,430
17th "	"PLAS[illegible]	7,346
24th "	"NALD[illegible]	15,825
1st October,	"SOUD[illegible]	6,696
8th "	"MORE[illegible]	10,890
15th "	"EGYP[illegible]	7,941
22nd "	"CHINA	7,962
29th "	"MALW[illegible]	10,941

"MANTUA" "NALDERA" "MALWA" [illegible]h steamers from [illegible]lia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES[illegible]CIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves M[illegible]les for London, via Boulogne, shortly afte[illegible] mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR[illegible]HE STRAITS, CHINA AND A[illegible]RALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
16th August	SICILIA	[illegible]olombo and [illegible]alcutta
26th "	MALWA	[illegible]bo Fermantle [illegible]de Melbourne [illegible]ydney
16th Sept.	KASHGAR T[illegible]	[illegible]olombo and [illegible]utta
23rd "		Colombo, Fre-
21st October	NARKUNDA' "MANTUA"	[illegible]antle, Adelaide [illegible]elbourne and Sydney.

Through steamer from Lond[illegible].)

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months [illegible]oday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
20th August.	BARJORA	Karachi P and Gulf
27th "	CH[illegible]KALA	Karachi direct.
24th "	TAROBA	E & [illegible] Africa Noon

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZ[illegible]E & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1359.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
* Kasuga Maru	N. Yanagi	28th July	18th Aug.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	14th Aug.	26th "
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	20th "	2nd Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

* Calls at Colombo as a Special case.

[illegible]c., apply to
SHIMA[illegible]
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
SeifukuMaru	M. Tonda	5857	5th Aug	20th Aug
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th "	18th "
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda.	8074	3rd "	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5976	28th "	9th Sept
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	10thSep	25th "
Tamba Maru	S Natsuyama	5345	70th "	5th "

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buonos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya
Hamburg.	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsunan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 227.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,78,800
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,88,78,800
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,466

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah.
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,600
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq. Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,18,801 15 2
Reserve Funds	15,29,351 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE
43 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the prinaipal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

SWARAJ

By 30th September

We ought not to Stop, with a consideration of the Joys and benefits of Political freedom great as those are

We still have with us a tyranny extravagance and debts that holds countless thousands in subjection. If you are in this bondage make a

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDANCE

By starting a Savings Bank account. This way mean a Resolution in your manner of living, and the Peaceful and happy consumation of your struggles a few years hence when you have reached the goal of financial independence will well reward you for your present toil and self Sacrifice.

Start account to-day with One Rupee and put in at least One Rupee a month and see it graw

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA Ltd,
7 A, Fort Street-opposite G. P. O.
BOMBAY

Branches—KARACHI—SURAT—RAWALPINDI

INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT

SWARAJ

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	97,21,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	96,10,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8	9,76,150

HEAD OFFICE.
82-83, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	80,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposite received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS,
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms,
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India,
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, LL.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary	or	The Chief Agents.
309, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta.		D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,160.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 90 (Rupees ninety) per share, free of Income Tax; will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company No 42-48 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12-0 noon and 3-30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-0 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on SATERDAY, the 20th August 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th August to THURSDAY, the 25th August 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. Brady & Company Limited,
J. A. KAY,
Director.
Agents and Managers.

Bombay 11th August, 1921.

C10508

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 40 (Rupees forty) per share free of Income Tax will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 6th September 1921 at the Registered Office of the Company No. 42-48 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12-0 noon and 3-30 p.m. (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-0 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on SATURDAY, the 20th August, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th August to SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors

W. H. Brady & Company, Limited.
J. A. KAY
Director,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 11th August 1921.

C10509

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad interim dividend on Preference Shares at Rs. 5-8-0 per share and on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 40-0-0 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 30th June 1921, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (except on SATURDAYS when they will be paid between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Saturday, the 20th August 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 20th August, to SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. Brady & Company, Ltd.,
J. A. KAY,
Director.
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1921. C10510

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Cocoanut Day) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th August, 1921.

C10443

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THURSDAY, the 18th instant, being a public holiday, the Bombay Branch of the Society will be CLOSED on that day.

C10499

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office,
Canada Building, Home Street,
(P. O. Box No. 413). BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

GENUINE RAW LINSEED OIL, Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, Guaranteed fred from Lead. Quick Drying Varnish Paints. Black Bitumastic Paints, Dry in 10 minutes. Aluminium Paint mixed ready for use, Cloth Stamping Inks in White, Black, Blue, Red and Green specially recommended for Textile requirements.

Packing to suit customers' requirements

Prices and samples on application to

Managing Agents,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.

NOTICE

THE JUHU MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS will be conducted at the Juhu Church English School on the 1st September, 1921, between the hours of:—

Morning 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Evening 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The election roll and rules can be seen in the office of the undersigned at Pali Hill, Bandra.

Nomination papers should be delivered to the Mamlatdar of South Salsette at least seven days before 1st of September, 1921, as per rule 12 (1) of the Election rules.

Copies can be had at the undersigned's office.

In all four candidates are to be elected and the Municipality will hold office for three years ordinarily.

DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR,
Prant South Salsette, Bandra.

Bandra, 30th July, 1921.

C10333

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WG. MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of August, 1921, at 4-30 p.m, (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration, and,

To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 20th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & Co
Managing Agents.

No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort,

Bombay, 15th July, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 29th August, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 4th August 1921 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. Change of address if any, should be notified at once. 10077

LOST SHARES

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SHARE RECEIPT for ten shares No. 551 to 560 of Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., in the name of Tribhowan Chhaganlal Shah has been lost or mislaid.

People are hereby warned against dealing with this receipt. In spite of this warning if any one deals in it, he will do at his own risk.

Those who find it are requested to forward it to Mr. Tribhowan Chhaganlal Shah, c/o Dharamsi Morarji Office, Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.

TRIBHOWAN CHHAGANLAL SHAH.

C1109

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF EX-ENEMY STEAMERS.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Ministry of Shipping for the purchase of the above ex-enemy steamer for breaking up purposes. The "Machew" is at present lying in Bombay Harbour.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay.

C10477

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET LTD.,

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, 420, Mint St., Sowcarpet, Madras, on FRIDAY the 19th August 1921 at 4-30 p.m.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1921, to elect Directors in place of a deceased Director and another retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election, to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact any business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 20th August both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CALLIANJEE & SONS,
Managing Agents.

Madras, 9th August, 1921.

C10446

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board, of Messrs. Vasanji Vithaldas and Purmananddas Chaturbhuj as Directors of the company.
4th.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1921-1922 and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 10th August, 1921 to 27th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

C10345

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board, of Messrs. Vasanji Vithaldas and Purmananddas Chaturbhuj as Directors of the Company.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1921-1922 and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

(Sd.) DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 10th August, 1921 to 27th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

C10340

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO,. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 4 (four) p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1921-22 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hargovandas Jumnadas Ramjee as an additional Director of the Company.
6th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, -1921.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will BE CLOSED, from the 10th August, 1921 to 27th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

C10341

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUILDING STONE.

A big stock of all sorts of good black BUILDING STONE ready for immediate delivery at CHEAPER RATE.

MANAGER, KALAYAN STONE QUARRY,
Kalayan Panwell Road, Ry. Bridge.

R465

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of August, 1921 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as extraordinary resolution viz:—

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and by returning Rs. 45 per share to the holders of the 16,666 shares which have been issued as fully paid up and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on 7th day of September 1921, at the same time and place.

Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

By Order of the Board.

Sd. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Out of the 6,00,000 shares into which the Capital of the Company is divided 16,666 were issued as fully paid up. Out of the remaining 5,83,334 shares 5,82,289 shares referred to in the Resolution have been allotted and 1045 remain unallotted. C 10379

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3163 of 1920.

KESARBAI, widow and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
VALLABHDAS ROWJI .....Defendant.

To

The Creditors of the firm of
Messrs. KARSONDAS DAMODAR & Co.,

IN PURSUANCE of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit on the 11th day of June, 1921, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above mentioned firm of Cursondas Damodar and Co., should submit to the undersigned at the shop in No. 54, Shami Gully, Morarji Gokuldas Market, not later than the 15th day of September, 1921, full particulars of their respective claims, and if so required to produce for the inspection of the undersigned all books of account and other vouchers in support of such claims and Notice is further given that after the said date the undersigned will not be bound to consider any claim of which notice shall not have been received by him and any creditors who will have omitted to give notice as above required will be precluded from participating in any distribution that may be made by the undersigned.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1921.

RANCHORDAS GOVINDJI ASHER,
Receiver and Special Commissioner.

Shop No. 54, Morarji Gokuldas Market Shami Gully, Bombay No. 2.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C10474

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2758 OF 1919.

LALSHANKER KHUSHALDAS JOSHI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
ABAJI BALWANT ROKDE, of Sholapur Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mangal Peth, Sholapur .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of August 1920, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of September, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece and parcel of land or ground with messuages tenements or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate, lying and being in Faltangali, Mangalwar Peth Sholapur, Sub-division Sholapur, district Sholapur, registered in the Sub-Registrar's Register in the name of Abirao Balwant Rokde the number of house being 2343 length North to South 37½ cubits (haths) breadth East to West 13 cubits and having side walls of its own. It is facing North and is bounded as follows. On the east there is a common lane, on the South the house of Sakharam Nemchand, on the West the house of Aparao Rokade (now belonging to Vithalrao Nagarkar) and on the North by Public Street. As the land is gaothan there is no survey number.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1921.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C10190

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

Many other choicest and palatable varieties and no fresh recommendation needed.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We Guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE
Bengal Sweet Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
PAVLOVA
The world's greatest Dancer in a magnificent picturization of Auther's Famous Opera
MASANIELLO
or
THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.
PAVLOVA
The Incomparable Dancer in a story of the glories of Ancient Spain and Italy,
SPANISH BALLET.
Specially Selected Music by
THE EMPIRE ORCHESTRA
Next Saturday: 20th August.
The Great "Romeo and Jnliet" famed pair
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and
BENERLEY BAYNE
in a fine Lutro Super
"THE COMPACT"

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m.
The Sultaness of Love
or
1001 Nights
"No. I OF OUR BIG 5"
Recently shown at the Empire.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30; and 9-45 p. m.
Special picture Programme.
Return of Pathe's film Detective.
NICK WINTER
in
"Register T 33"
AND OTHER INTERESTING FILMS.

THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
A SWADESHI FILM GLORY OF THE EAST
BHAKTA VIDUR
A mythological film, depicting the scenes from the one of the soul stirring episodes of MAHA BHARAT. The series of events between Pandvas and Kauravas, which led to the decline and downfall of the ancient empire and culminated in a terrible wall between the two rival factious are portrayed with a skill or acting which defies European art.
Soul Stirring Acting Lovely Oriental dances
THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE GLORIOUS EAST.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUNTS.

IMPERIAL
A SERIAL
GEORGE SEITZ
"VELVET FINGERS"
MARGUERITE COURTOT
FIFTEEN WEEK
Episode TRAP
" OF THE WEB
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
MACK SENNETT'S SNAPPY Comic
COMING SHORTLY
DETECTIVE NICK WINTER
Powerful in 8 Reels.
TIME: Daily 5 and 10 30 p.m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday 3 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES USUAL
ALWAYS GOOD SHOW

Messrs. K and Brothers present To-night and Week a hilarious
GOLDWYN COMEDY DRAMA
"UPSTAIRS"
(5—5000 feet.)
Featuring pretty commediene
MAE MURRAY
"UPSTAIRS"
It is a Romance of the devilish little kitchen scape-goat, who did at the drums.
The Programme includes a rollicking Comedy.
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema,
(NEAR CHURNEY ROAD).

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY!
To-day and To-morrow!
PUBLIC CLAMOUR
is a potent factor with us! Once again we have to alter previous arrangements to meet the unmistakable desire of our Patrons, the
GLOBE
on Monday and Tuesday the "Film—Mar-vellous," that was screened at this Palatial Picture House at Sandhurst Road, proved a stunner; and in each show there was an unprecedented rush for seats. They all applauded
"SALOME"
to the echo. Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have been flooded with requests for continuing this Sublime Million-Dollar Production for at least two days more.
Pursuant to this public behest, we have decided to continue this great and Glorious Picture Today, and To-morrow
2 DAYS MORE—2 DAYS ONLY.
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30, 7 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD)
Commencing Friday Next!
Our new Mighty Serial
"THE GARTER CLUE"

REDUCED PRICES

Victory Rapid Binder Files	Rs. 3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4-0-0	Box.
Brovney Blue or Red Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tafas (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers, Large Window	14-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files Index as Foloscap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	,,
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box,
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps		ine
Die embossing		per 1000
Manila or opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—As sharp to B... "Bombay Chronicle." YPIST Apply 73, Advt. Dept., A R1084

WANTED—L.C... versity as SU... for East Africa un... sulars apply to T... AGENCY, DELHI. Bombay Uni- NT SURGEONS ary. For parti- CE SECURING A C10395

WANTED—A TU... Engineer Ce... to Mr. MEGJI M... Road, Fort, between th Third Class See personally , 177, Hornby p. m. A R1105

WANTED—A CO... person Dr. K... and Foras Road. ER. Apply to LA, Lamington A R1101

WANTED—A CL... Insurance exp... handwriting stating ... Advt. Dept., "Bomba... some First Apply in own box No. 7077, e." A R1100

WANTED—CHIEF Municipality, ... 200—50/3—250 plus ... per month. Apply, ... the PRESIDENT, Na... ER, City Salary Rs. Allowance Rs. ist instant to A C 10516

WANTED—An expe... s and MECHANI... business capacity of se... Rs. 400—25—40. Apply ... Dept., "Bombay Chroni... ELECTRICAL GINEER with ders. Salary p. 7074, Advt. A C10560

WANTED.—As teach... Rs. 70—5—100 and ... on Rs. 45 to 60 accord... both strong in mathe... copies of testimonials to ... School, Jodhpur. graduate on undergraduate qualifications, Apply with PDT. Sardar. A C10490

WANTED.—AGENTS ... Indian Life As... terms to persons in a po... good business. Please ap... perience Box No. 7047, A... Chronicle." ell-established Co. Liberal to influence ting past ex- pt., "Bombay A C10419

WANTED—Indoor ar... reasonable remuner... experience. education, ... invest acceptable salary NATIONAL PUBLICITY DELHI. oor staff on State age l position, SECRETARY Houz Qazi, A R632

WANTED—An experien... NEER to manage g... working flour, oil and o... according to qualificatio... August, 1921, to Lala ... Government Treasurer, Bareil... AS ENGI- tion plant, mills. Pay Apply up to y Lal, Gov- A R1080

WANTED.—A LIF... CLERK for a leadin... pany in Bombay. One who ... work in the Department only ... testimonials to Box No. 70... "Bombay Chronicle." NSURANCE urance Com- ndependently apply with Advt. Dept., A C10491

AGENTS WANTED.—Eve... sale of our four coloured ... Crown Callender 1922, Regd. ... coloured photos of renowned ... terms apply to MEHTA ... Street, Lahore. ere for the a's National taining 84 iots. For ., Anarkate A C10187

BENARES HINDU UNIVE... ED—Two ASSISTANT P... Zoology for the Zoological Sec... Benares Hindu University. Star... the grade of Rs. 150—15—300 ac... lifications. Apply immediately ... testimonials to the PRO-VICE- Hindu University, Benares. Y—WANT- ESSORS of of the Be- salary in ing to qua- h copies of NCELLOR A C10405

WANTED by a leading ... port Firm (Japane... COMPETENT CORRESPO... DEPARTMENTAL HEAD-CL... experienced in business and ... age only need apply. Salary ... Rs. 150 according to qualificat... to Box No. 7069, Advt. Dep... Chronicle." and Ex- SENIOR T and a K. Those correspond- om' 100 to Apply "Bombay A C10469

WANTED—(1) An experson... GER, expert in weaving ... in Calcutta, (2) An experienced ... manage an export and import ... good knowledge of Coal and Mi... in Calcutta, (3) An experienced m... to America, for business hav... legal knowledge. Salary according ... cations. The candidates must ... talk well in Hindustani. Apply ... copies of testimonials and terms to ... 7073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chron... MANA- a Mill to ice with business to go ry good quali- with ox No. e." A R1102

APPLICATIONS are invited for ... post of the Supervisor of Schools ... the control of the Bandra Municipality. (Pay Rs. 85 rising to 125 p.m. by annual increment of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 4 Cycle allowance) Applicant must be a graduate with secondary training. Knowledge of Marathi and Gujrati essential. Applicants should mention their qualifications, age, and previous experience. Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 20th instant. (Sd.) C. M. GUPTE, Chairman, Schools Com. Bandra Municipality. A C10518

WANTED—A well qualified LADY DOCTOR for State General Hospital, Baroda. Furnished quarters. Private practice allowed. Pay Rs. 250—50—1—300—50—3—500. Higher terms salary rising to a maximum of Rs. 750 with a larger sphere of duties would be entertained in the case of very highly qualified applicants. Apply with copies of testimonials giving two references and stating clearly parentage (Indian, pure European or Anglo-India), age, whether single, married or widow, place of education, and previous appointments, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. A C10501

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.—Applications are invited for the following posts:—VICE-PRINCIPAL. Salary Rs. 450. Should be a gentleman with high Science qualifications, preferably in Physics, or the position may be given to an M.A. in English who can teach Logic. LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS. Salary between Rs. 120 and Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 250, according to qualifications. LECTURER IN ENGLISH. Logic desirable. Rs. 150—25—400. ASSISTANT LECTURER. English, History and Urdu preferred. Rs. 120—10—200. Applications to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Major E. W. DANN, M.A. (Oxon), as soon as possible and addressed "Lowrie's Hotel, Simla." A C10455

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a First Class Mechanical Engineer of considerable experience in Cotton Mills works and with knowledge of electricity. Please write with terms to Box No. 7074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R1099

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

WANTED.—A SUB-TENANT to occupy a big square room on the first floor of a building on Hornby Road. Please apply sharp Box No. 7072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C C10492

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Newly puces built big GODOWN at Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road. Apply owner there. C R1107

GARAGE TO LET—Accommodation for Motor Cars and Lorries. Apply ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle. C R936

TO BE LET—On Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, a FURNISHED FLAT for months. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to D. J. DAJI, 10 Hummum Street C R1097

TO LET—One AIRY FLAT, partly furnished with drawing, dining, kitchen and three bedrooms with baths attached, two servant's quarters, electric lights, situated at Gamdevi. For particulars apply N. V. WAGH, Sita Building, Girgaon. C R1095

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET—A spacious Bungalow, upper floor only at Reynolds Road Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi or Chagla Villa, Dadar. C R 1104

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 400 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS, in the Settlement House, Proctor Road, with electric fitting and up-to-date Sanitary arrangements at reduce rates. Apply to M. BANKELAL & Co., Mumbadevi. C R886

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS 22, Elphinstone Circle, Third floor Central Business Locality, E. L. Rent Rs. 220 Motor Garage; 426 Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, Independent and Lock-up with facilities for water, E. L. and Telephone. Bungalow, 6 Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, Excellent Sea-breeze and view. Ground and three upper floors Suitable for rich Hindoo family. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE. C R1086

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT with two bed rooms Hall and Dining for six months from 29th inst. unfurnished flat at Colaba, Walkeshwar, Nepean Sea Road, Warden Road, Altamont Road, Forjett St., (Babooinath Road, Malabar Hill for (Hindoos only) Byculla, Soparibag Road, Dadar. Offices on Hornby Road, Medows Street, Fort Street and etc., Godowns in Fort and Mazagaon. For particulars, please apply, Sole Agents, ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31, 33, Hamam Street, Fort. C C10562

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mail Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12.30 p.m and 1.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. C R 1023

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM possibly with small show room (which, however, is not condition), in clean vicinity within the Fort, to be occupied in September. Apply, stating all particulars, MANAGER, RAVI VARMA PRESS, Malavli, via Lonavla, G. I. P. Railway. D C10411

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Best HORTICULTURAL LAND, about 12 acres behind the Empress Gardens, opposite race course. Irrigated by canal water. Offers are invited. Address: L. N. HEBLIKAR, 361, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City. G R1092

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. J A C9680

FOR SALE—One SIDDLEY DEASY CAR 4-cylinder, 5-seater, electric lights, self starting. Recently overhauled, painted. In excellent condition, perfect running order. Apply N. V. WAGH, Sita Building, Girgaon. JA R1096

FOR SALE—Austin 1920 Model one quite new car (private use), and another taxi (slightly used). Apply to A. D. NAIK, Bilimoria Building, Top Floor, Damar Lane, between 6—9 a.m. J A C 10465

A BRAND new "DIXIE" Car, colour WHITE, bonnet ALUMINIUM, radiator NICKLE PLATED, 5 seater 4 cylinder, 21½ miles per gallon, Rs 7,500 cash or HIRE-PURCHASE. Apply:—STEWART-JACKS (MOTORS) LTD., 6, New Queen's Road. J A C10486

FOR SALE—TOURING MODEL "FORD" CAR, (1920), complete new body, new hood, seat covers, spare wheel, four new tyres and Engine completely and thoroughly overhauled by Messrs. Ford Automobiles, Ltd., Worli. Has just been painted and in excellent condition. Complete and ready for the road. Inspection and trial may be arranged by applying to Box No. 1109, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." JA R1108

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

4 SACK complete Flour Milling Machinery with Wheat Cleaning, Scouring and Washing Machines (By Messrs. Thomas Robinson) FOR SALE For particulars and prices apply to THE MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Ltd., Indore. K C10512

WANTED—One Second-hand STEAM ENGINE from 400 to 500 I. H. P. One BOILER 160 lbs. steam pressure. One OIL ENGINE to work up to 500 I. H. P. All in good working condition. Delivery 5 months hence. Apply with full particulars and lowest price for each separately to Box No. 7063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K R1063

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Short-hand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

WANTED FIRMS interested in the sale and purchase of "KUTH" (wood) Write to Mr. E. K. Post Box 2002, Bombay. N C 10515

FINANCIAL.

A CAMERAMAN, Director, and a scenarioist want financial help to start a Cinema Film Producing Concern in Bombay. Cent per cent profits, guaranteed. Apply Box No. 7075, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E R1098

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE KHADI (KHADAR) can be obtained from D. C. MODGAL & Co., 27, Shri Krishna Cloth Market, Amritsar. Telegram "Light" AMRITSAR. T C 10403

FOR SALE.—COTTON BALING PRESSES, Platt Bros. S. H. Single and Double Roller Gins, Oil and Steam Engines, Boilers and Cart Weighing Scales. Apply stating your needs to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay, No. 5 T R1079

FOR SALE—Hand baling presses with box. Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 each. Singer Sewing Machines (pedal), Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 each. Button Holing Machines, Rs. 250 each. Avery Weighing Machines. Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 each. CLOTHING FACTORY, SIALKOT. T C10503

A Well Established London Firm of Exporters and Importers, is desirous of opening a branch office in Bombay, or joining with a firm with a good reputation and substantial capital, to import all kinds of Machinery etc. Write details to Box No. 7060, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." T R'068

FOR SALE.—About 15,000 maunds GRASS will be available for sale at Diwanganj Station G. I. P. Ry. during the coming Hay making season. Rate annas ten per maund for unbaled grass. Intending purchasers to bring their own machines for pressing the grass. Apply to THE FOREST SECRETARY, to the Hair Apparent, BHOPAL. T C10344

175 RUPEES, Improved Model, 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early, we have very few left now. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2 ...	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, 125, Oliver 5 ...	140
Royal No. 6, Brief Size ...	175
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used ...	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 175 5, 250, Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, Rs. 190, Brief 225, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	230
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300, Br., ...	325
Remington 10, new, used few days ...	375
Underwood 5, new, used few days ...	325
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	230

Ribbons, Carbons, Accessories, Repairs
NICOLLS & CO., Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS BOMBAY.

(WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW BUILDING, FORT.)

SPECIAL EVENING COURSES.

6 LECTURES on "A FISCAL POLICY FOR INDIA ON DOMINION LINES" will be delivered on FRIDAYS, at 6 p.m., beginning on the 19th August, 1921, by Prof. R. M. JOSHI, M.A., LL.B. (Bombay), B.Sc. (Econ.), (London). Fee Rs. 3 for the course.

6 lectures on "BANK ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION" will be delivered on MONDAYS, at 6 p.m., beginning on the 22nd August, 1921, by Prof. M. L. TANNAN, B.Com. (Birm.), Bar.-at-Law. Fee Rs. 3 for the course.

6 lectures on "NON-CREDIT COOPERATION IN INDIA" will be delivered on WEDNESDAYS, at 6 p.m., beginning on the 31st August, 1921, by Prof. H. L. KAJI, M.A., B.Sc., F.S.S. Fee Rs. 3 for the course.

Apply to the PRINCIPAL. C10561

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED

HIGH CLASS.

SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS

AT

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in. Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6 0
Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Grey, Blue, etc.	1 8 0	1 15 0

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.

60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.

CHEQUERED BLANKETS

47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI.

HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. WAKASA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th August from Japan via Hongkong Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 16th August, 1921.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF PASSENGER FARES.

WITH EFFECT from 1st October, 1921, the following revised scales of passenger fares will be introduced over the East Indian Railway (including the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway) in supersession of the existing scales of fares:—

1ST CLASS.*

1 to 300 miles ..... 2¾ pies per mile.
plus for 301 miles and over ... 18 pies per mile

2ND CLASS.*

1 to 300 miles ..... 12 pies per mile
plus for 301 miles and over ... 9 pies per mile

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.*

(By Mail trains only.)

1 to 300 miles ..... 6 pies per mile.
plus for 301 miles and over ... 4½ pies per mile

3RD CLASS*

(By Mail trains only.)—

1 to 300 miles ..... 4 pies per mile.
plus for 301 miles and over ... 3½ pies per mile

Intermediate and Third class passengers travelling by trains other than Mail trains will be charged at the existing scale of fares namely:—

(By other than Mail trains.)*

Intermediate class ..... 4½ pies per mile.
Third class ..... 3 pies per mile.

The present rules restricting the booking of Intermediate and Third class passengers by Mail trains will continue in force.

*On the Ambala-Kalka Section of the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway double the above fares will be charged.

By order,
B. P. HIGMAN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
No. 81,
Calcutta, 11th August, 1921. C10514

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing a primary school with sanitary fittings, etc., at Babula Tank Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Bombay, 13th August, 1921.
TA C10507

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings which are erected outside the Cantonment Boundary between Kirkee Station and Government House.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

All Tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona not later than 1st September 1921.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

Original value.

Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on planks Rs. 50,627.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on C. I. Sheets Rs. 19,839.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on battens Rs. 1,46,821.
Buildings with thatch, brick etc., Rs. 5,105.
TA C10478

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client

All persons having any claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lonavla in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal Taluka, Poona District, containing by admeasurement 1940 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 169 and 170 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by a passage, on or towards the West partly by a Nallah and partly by the property of Chhotalal Mulchand, on or towards the South partly by the Bombay Poona Public Road otherwise known as Khandala Road and partly by the property of Chhotalal Mulchand and on or towards the North by a Nallah.

Dated this 13th day of August 1921.

THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.
C10506 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANCHHODAS JINABHAI and Dr. SHIVSHANKAR RAMCHANDRA SONEJI, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement dated 23rd day of February, 1912, have contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of trust, inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of Khetwady 10th Lane and Khetwady Back Road, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 854 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with adjoining land under Old Nos. 2004 to 2006, New No. A/9136, 2121-2132-2291 to 2294, 2308, 2501, 2319, Old Survey Nos. 813, 821, 822 and New Survey No. 1/5504, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2014 at 2015 (2), 2075 and 2076 (1), Street Nos. 10 at 16, 2 and 24, 78, 80-84, Khetwadi 10th Lane, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedally Abdulally Vasi, on or towards the East by the Khetwadi 10th Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Faizoodin Mahaboobbux and others and which said messuage and premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ranchhodas Jinabhai and Dr. Shivshankar Ramchandra Soneji.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1921.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10517

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI EBRAHIM BIN MIRZA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, Chargeman residing at Temkar Street outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

Bai JAINABAI, widow of Haji Ebrahim, residing at Temkar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD

The 8th day of August, 1921
(Sd.) Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
C10513 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

29, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 2402.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF SECONDHAND TIMBER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of August 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. R. G. Baldock's stables next to Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim on Bellasis Road, Byculla by order of R. G. Baldock Esqr.

A large quanity of secondhand timber comprising Posts, Rafters etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE-FOURTH SHARE OF THE MORTGAGOR IN VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUTTON STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Hasam Korjee, and on account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Hasanali Contractor, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of August, 1920, made between Currimbhoy Hasanali Contractor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1921, at the premises the undivided one-fourth share of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of partly newly assessed and partly Sandi land or ground situated, lying or being at Mutton Street also known as Gulam Mohomed Saik Street, without Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 543 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 150, 3109, 782, New Nos. 16091, 16007, 7947, Old Survey Nos. 958, 1/953 and New Survey Nos. 2/4372 and 4372, together with messuages, tenements or dwelling, standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 7150 and 7151 and Street Nos. 82 and 92 and which premises bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Ismail Jivanji, on the South by the property of Hasanali Adamji, on the East the said Mutton Street and on the West the sweeper's passages.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF OLD SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE AND THE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs Gregson Batley and King, Architect and Surveyors, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 22nd August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings of Old Seamen's Institute and Church, Frere Road (opposite Princess Dock Port Trust Office).

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of Lights on behalf of the Commissioner of Custom, Salt and Excise, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, the following motor launch now lying in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard —

30 ft motor launch built in 1918 at Government Dockyard. Full teak inside. Skin 3/8 up and down scantlings tongued and groved and planked 3/8 in the same way fore and aft outside Suitably ribbed and copper fastened throughout. Elm and oak strengthening to take any extra strain. Length O A 30 ft and B P 30 ft. Beam 6 ft inside depth 3 ft draught forward 1 ft 6 inches and aft 2 ft 2 inches; Petrol capacity 40 gallons; speed 10.4 knots; steering gear hand wheel like motor car with wire connection to rudder; engine brook motor works Lowestoft 6 cylinder, petrol 4 1/2 in diameter stroke 4 3/4 inch 40 B H P

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 17th Aug. 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Ja Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan.

About 300 tons Moulmein selected teak squares above 15 feet, 8 to 14 feet long.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 61 TONS RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Escofally, Mahomedally:—

About 61 tons Rangoon Teak squares, marked M. S.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th Aug. 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
6 crates crockery of Johnson Bros. consisting of:—
2 crates each 75 dozen Flat Plates, 7in., 8in. and 10in. and 25 dozen Soup Plates 9in. 10in.
1 crate 15 dozen Coffee Pots.
3 crates each 75 dozen Flat Plates, 7in., 8in. and 10in. and 25 dozen Soup Plates 9in. and 10in.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of concerned:—
9 truses about 1,000 lbs. English Harry Chrome Picking Bands.

On account of concerned:—
35 pairs Ladies and Gentlemen boots and shoes.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VITHALWADI CROSS LANE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Shamji Chapsey, Nanjee Sojpar, and Shivji Khetsi, the Trustees of Cutch Prajan Deraser and Mahajan funds of Bombay, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Soonderbai widow of Damodar Kerson the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th April, 1919, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazundari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Telwadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1453, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 1679 and Street No. 9, and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Manoo Ladha, but now of Nagindchand Fulchand, on or towards the West by Vithalwadi Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Maneckchand Lalchand, and on or towards the South by the property of Dhansey Karson.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, CHAIRS ACIDS, AMERICAN BOLTS AND NUTS, GRAMOPHONE NEEDLES, SILK PAGREE CLOTH, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

12 cases and 210 boxes gramophone needles.
3 crates Prart pulp cane chairs.
1 case containing 28 pieces, superior cotton and wool dress stuffs of latest designs for men's suit and ladies' dresses crep stripe and check designs of assorted colours.
1 case containing about 132 doz. cotton and marcerised stockings of assorted colours.
1 case underware.
40 kegs citric acid, 20 kegs tartaric acid.
By order of the offices concerned:—
1 case containing 62 trusses (pair) Shantung Pongee.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Nowroji Dinshawji Mehta and others trading as Stanley Langford and Co. at Parsee Bazar, Street, Fort:—
12 cases American machine hexagon head bolts and nuts, and carriage bolts and nuts.
By order of the offices concerned:—
About 540 doz. candidate collars, size 1¼in. by 13¼in., 14in., 14½in., 12 by 13¼.
About 270 doz. John Bull collars size 1¼in., by 13¼in., 14in., 14½in., 15in. by 13¼in. 14in., 14½in.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th August, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 36 TONS OF CHANDA JUNGLE WOOD AND CHANDA TEAK.

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited, and on account and risk of Messrs. N. S. Jadav and Co. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Jeitha of Messrs Millars' Timber and Trading Company, Limited, at Victoria House, Mazagon, the following:—

Chanda jungle wood 6 feet and up to tons 3—42—4—1.
Chanda teak under 3' tons 27—31—7—11.
The particulars of the goods may inspected at the offiec of the above Company at York Building, Hornby Road, during the office hours.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES OF GOOD STEEPLE COTTON.

Under the instructions of Messrs. Thakardas and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Premsukhdas Kanayalal and on account and risk of Mr. Chunilal Maneckchand by the decree passed on 7th June, 1921, in suit No. 1075 of 1921, Premsukhdas Kanayalal vs. Chunilal Maneckchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th August, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Narsey Nagsey and Co., at Colaba, the undermentioned bales:—

25 bales of good steeple cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th August, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 4TH MARINE STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 17th Aug. 1921 at 4 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Multani Tahiram Girdharidas the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Hasam Mahomed the Mortgagor pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of June, 1920, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Mortgagee of the other part sell the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fourth Marine Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasuring 82 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 683, New No. 3114, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 6385, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C Ward No. 2671 and Street No. 19 and bounded on the East by the property of Jivanji Rustomji Pochkhanawala on West by the property Raj put Parbhu Bechur on the North by the property Salebhoy Karemzi Barodawalla and on the South by the said 4th Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas at their office at Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th August, 1921.

WANTED AGENTS

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Liberal Terms and every FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

WESTERN CIVILISATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was attracted to read the letter headed "Words and Gandhi" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 10th instant, thinking it was written by a Mahomedan lady. Though it was otherwise I was all the same benefitted by its reading. The vagaries of western civilisation and that of the white community of which Mr. Rahman wrote with a penetrating insight is very true and instructive. Whatever might have been the underlying principle of western civilization in the past, the present current western civilization with little variation is flowing with materialism, unrealities insincerity and arrogance. Western culture is love of pleasure profit, fashion and display to the greatest height of vanity and artificiality. Obsessed by these ideas the society is wafting away, not knowing how and where to steer. Europe's purpose is not to live and die for higher and nobler ideals, which alone are the issue of true civilization but it is the very contrary of the precepts of Jesus. Those Indians whose eyes still dazzled by western bewitchment, will do well to remember and learn that 'All that glitters is not gold'. Let the philanthropic Parsis, some of whom unfortunately take pride in saying that somehow or other, for good for bad, they have taken to the western ways, open their eyes while there is time still, so that their youths may be purged off its infection. Let Indian women abhor the paints and not aspire to sham equality with man by taking to cigar and cigarette smoking which is becoming common amongst the poorer class of women in India. Let them live up to their post heritage of "plain living and high thinking" for as the bird whose wings are wet and and heavy with mire cannot soar up, so the mind attached to the luxuries and unrealities of life cannot soar up to the regions of liberty. The saintly father of Tagore while dwelling amongst his riches pronounced "The more to luxury, the greater the slavery." India has to free herself from his slavery. At this juncture of national crisis there is no time to lose in musing but to take to action immediately. Let us strip ourselves off, of all western unrealities Let not our supineness mar India's great cause Let our men and women, specially the wealthy class honor and hail every poor offering their poor mother India can give to-day use them and wear them with the greatest contentment and pride and with a firm faith in the grand future to come. Yours etc.—

Mrs. KUMUDINI GANTI.

THE W. I. T. C. AND THE MILITARY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Western India Turf Club appears to me to be an institution governed by the military element and catering for the Officers of H. M. S. Forces. A reference to the official race card reveals the truth of what I say. Out of sixteen officials no less than fourteen are military officers. The four remaining civilians being two stewards, one stipendiary steward and the starter. It is difficult to understand why military officers are so favoured by the Club unless it is because they have more time to spare than the mercantile men and therefore can will attend every race meeting. In Calcutta, however, they do things differently. I have before me the Calcutta race card of the 22nd January 1921 and out of nineteen names of Club officials only six are military officers, the remaining thirteen being civilians. The W. I. T. C. has now gone a step further to help the H. M. S. officers. The Sandown Steeplechase run at the third extra meting was for horse the bona fide and unconditionally the property of officers in H. M. S. Navy, Army or Royal Air Force on full pay. Now why was this race not open to the general public? Why should the Club favour the officers of the forces? The general public has as much a claim on the Club money as the military officers; or is it that the officers are badly in want of funds? The races in Bombay and Poona open to the public and H. M. S. officers are not bound from entering their horses why then was the Sandown Steeplechase for officers only?

Another grievance the public has in Poona is the want of a gentlemen's dressing room as in Bombay. Quite a number come up by the race specials and return by the specials. If Major Hughes would kindly provide this room it would be much appreciated.—Yours, etc.,

SPORTSMAN.

Bombay 14th August.

INDUSTRIAL AND EXCHANGE BANK.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in your issue of the 10th instant a flat contradiction by the Managing Agents of the Industrial and Exchange Bank of a gist of my letter published by you. Just now, Sir, my home has been upset by illness and I cannot attend to the matter fully. I shall be obliged if you publish this much for me that am not to be exceled even by the Managing Agents in my realisation of the responsibility of speaking about a public institution. Unfortunately the public character is urged only when it favours the Managing Agents, but *interest* is urged when the public character puts the Managing Agents before the stern judge viz, the public. My whole letter was not published. In my letter I dealt only with matters published and the public will give me the right (grudged by the Managing Agents) of commenting on them. Thanking in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

P. R. TELE.

Correspondence Summarised.

NATIONAL CEMENT MANUFACTURING CO.—Referring to the reported liquidation of the company, which, since its inception in 1919, has not called a shareholders meeting, a shareholder asks why there was such premature liquidation and whether the shareholders gave their consent to it.

AT THE COLABA STATION:—Mr. Chimanal J. Chinai says that considerable annoyance and hardship are caused to passengers at Colaba Station by the excessive zeal of the ticket-collector in checking passenger's luggage, including bedding and tiffin-boxes, and appeals for a sensible relaxation of this zeal.

GANDHI CAP.—"One Interested" writes that the Manager of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. has allowed clerks on out door duty to wear Gandhi caps. This concession is, however, still not extended to indoor clerks.

IMPERIAL BANK AND PROBATIONARY ASSISTANTS.—Mr. Shivasankar Sarma suggests, in connection with the selection of Probationers, that the Bank authorities should prefer B. Com. men to B. A.'s, as they have already received some training in banking, accountancy and other allied subjects.

SWARAJ SABHA VOLUNTEERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will published this in your paper.

I draw an attention of the members of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to my letter which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th July last The Swarajya Sabhya Volunteer Corps" should be affiliated to the Indian National Congress, and I think that the Secretaries of the S. S. V. Corps had sent an application in the above fact. Yet the member of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee have not taken any step on this important point.

I hope that the members of the Council ill consider this application immediently and will do the needful in the matter So hat there will be no occasion for Mahatmaji to write regarding mismanagement of the vounteers.—Yours etc,

I. L. KAJI.

UNTOUCHABLES IN BARODA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Search light," in to-day's issue, under the heading "Oppressive to untouchables in Baroda" has apparently failed to search the proper names to deliver his attack. The kind hearted Mr. T. R. Kathavala has nothing to do with Baroda Municipal affairs, but affords comfort and pleasure to the poor, be they touchables or untouchables by Superintending the Phulic Park and its pleasure grounds.—Yours, etc.

M. N. DE.

BURMESE ASSOCIATION.

SIR R. CRADDOCK'S RECALL DEMANDED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

The General Council of the Burmese Association on Sunday referred to a Committee the question of boycotting the Whyte Enquiry Committee. A resolution demanding recall of Sir Reginald Craddock was passed. The motion for boycotting the Prince of Wales' visit ruled out.

RANGOON NATIONAL COLLEFE OPENS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

The National College was opened formally on Sunday. Pupils are reported intending to come from districts. Ten professors are engaged, mainly Bengalis. Three of the ten have not yet arrived. The opening was made an occasion great demonstration.

WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

Srimati Maya Devi of Calcutta, an enthusiastic worker for the cause of social work among women, is on a visit to Bombay for investigating into the possibilities of forming a federation of women's society of social workers. Srimati Maya Devi with whom is associated Miss Mohini Mayadas of the Punjab has been interviewing the representatives of social workers of all shades of Bombay and Poona.

On Sunday, the Collector of Karachi visited Malir where the work of relieving those left destitute by the floods is well in hand. He conferred with the Relief Committee members and local zemindars. The Collector said it was absolutely necessary to ward off the potato famine in Sind by supplying the District with seed on credit. The Mukhtiarkar stated the present requirements were 3,000 maunds of seed, costing almost Rs. 24,000. Hutting materials are being supplied also. (A. P.)

The Sessions Judge, Nagpur, under orders by the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, issued notices to two local Barristers and 16 pleaders who are believed to have suspended practice in pursuance of the Non-Cooperation movement to appear in his Court on the 19th instant to make and record their statements. It is understood that such similar notices were issued to non-cooperator pleaders in all districts of the Central Provinces.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Bikaner, Message of August 14, says:—

"The Maharaja of Bikaner has been declared convalescent to-day though he is still very weak after his recent illness."

* * * *

It is understood that the 20th and 21st September, have been provisionally fixed for the discussion of non-official business in the Assembly. (A. P.)

* * * *

A Bangalore Message of August, 15th says laborate arrangements are already a foote in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness' visit to Mysore. (A. P.)

* * * *

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Rajbari, in Faridpur District, delivered judgment in case in which three Congress volunteers who had been helping strikers were charged with wrongful connement and criminal intimidation. One was acquitted and two were convicted. Of these one was sentenced to three months' rigourous imprisonment and the other fined one hundred rupees. (A. P.)

* * * *

It is understood that on 5th September, the Legislative Assembly will discuss the resolution sent in by Dr. H. S. Gour setting forth the Assembly's recommendation to the Governor-General in Council for conveying to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales its humble request that he be pleased to accept a loyal and dutiful address of welcome from the Indian Legislature. (A. P.)

* * * *

The unveiling the portrait of the late Mr. Wagh, social worker and one of the founders of the Social Service League, took place on Friday, the 12th inst. at the C. Ebrahim Workman's Institute. Prof. D. K. Karve of The Women's University, Poona presided. Messrs. T. A. Kulkarni, G. N. Sahasrabudhe, A. V. Chitre, B. D. Phanasalkar were the prominent persons present. The meeting was largely attended by the clerical staff and workers of the C. E. Mills.

* * * *

The Chairman of the Kistna Pushkuram Committee writes from Bezwada:—

The Kistna Pushkaram begins according to one school from the 15th August and ends by the 27th August, and according to the school of the great majority it begins on 22nd night August 1921 and ends on 3rd September 1921. A rumour is current that cholera is prevalent to such an extent that cartloads of corpses are being carried every day. There is no truth in such a statement. From my records I find that between 1st and 11th August, 29 cases occurred, in the town of which, more than half the number were of these who had come from outside."

* * * *

The "Hindu" understands the Committee appointed to consider the advisability of abolition of the Revenue Board have come to a conclusion after careful consideration of the alternatives suggested, viz., to control the work of the Revenue Board through the Divisional Commissioner or members of Government and Minister taking upon themselves directly functions at present performed by the Board that the Revenue Board should continue as a Board with three members with reduction of the staff and always having in view the possibilities of further reduction in the clerical staff.

COLLARS:—

Glazed, ironed turned b, Lashinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."

If you are inclined to have a complete and perfect Cure of the wasting Diabetes," please see details on Saturday's issue of this paper Consult in person for further information to: Ghia building, Khetwadi Main Road, opposite N. G. Library, Girgaon, Bombay, Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p. m.

New Year Presents.

OF

Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.

COME AND SELECT AT

GUPTA'S

New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY.

Phone 3242.

The Bombay Chronicle

SHORT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR short Advertisement columns are specially for the benefit and convenience of our readers. According rates have been fixed very enable private individuals make extensive use of them all practical purposes and to save a lot of worry and trouble.

An Everyday Necessity. IF you want a clerk, an errand a doctor, a legal adviser, a secretary, a cook or a khidmatgar just advertise in a few lines for a few days and will be able to make your selection from a wide field in a short time without subjecting yourself to obligation to people.

The Housing Problem. IF you want a room, apartment, flat or a house the classified short advertisement columns will help you to secure one without difficulty. Similarly those who have any such to spare can well secure tenants or boarders through advertising what they have to offer.

Your Own Master. IF you desire not to lose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to avoidable onslaughts from middlemen and interlopers.

No Middlemen MANY gentlemen are averse to appear in print in advertisements: trade and merchants sometime the "Box" system when they do not want to be worried with various enquiries from all possible quarters but who want to know the parties themselves and make a free selection uninfluenced by any consideration.

Special service. THE replies to Box advertisements received are sorted out in our office and despatched daily at our own cost to those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office.

As Interesting as News. THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages. IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations *re* their particular subject of interest. Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

For particulars apply to the Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

COMM[illegible]L

CABLE Q[illegible]NS.

AMERICAN[illegible]

New [illegible]August 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U[illegible]	16 000
,, Exports to Great[illegible]	7,000
,, ,, to Con[illegible]	10.000
Futures at New York [illegible]	13.20
Futures at New York [illegible]	13. 5
[illegible]	13.87
[illegible]ot Cotton at New Yo[illegible]	13.25
[illegible]ot Cotton at New Or[illegible]	12 13
Tone:—of Spot Cotto[illegible]	
[illegible]	13.76
Futures at New Orleans [illegible]	
[illegible]	uary 13.26
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 qu[illegible]	71/16
Demand Bills [illegible]	3.66,62
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do Foreign	60 7/8

New [illegible]July, 1921

Week's Receipts at all U[illegible]	79 000
,, Exports to Great B[illegible]	9 000
,, ,, to France [illegible]	nt 31 000
,, ,, to Japan [illegible]	25.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. [illegible]	1317.000
,, ,, at Inter[illegible]	1074.000

COTT[illegible]

Live[illegible]h August 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liver[illegible]	7,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec[illegible]xp.	
,, ,, Sales of East[illegible]	
,, ,, Imports	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PR[illegible]

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot [illegible]	8 91
Sakels	16 00
[illegible]	13 28
New York, 11 a.m. [illegible]ch	13 77
[illegible]	14 02

As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New Orleans 10 a.m. [illegible]	12 83
,, ,, ,, [illegible]	13 33

CLOSING [illegible]

Liverp[illegible]h August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August [illegible]	8 75
September [illegible]	8 78
October [illegible]	8 86
November [illegible]	8 92
December [illegible]	8 98
January [illegible]	9 00
February [illegible]	9 04
March [illegible]	9 10
April [illegible]	9 12
May [illegible]	9 14
June [illegible]	9 14
July [illegible]	9 14

Tone :—Steady.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QU[illegible]NS.

Liverpool[illegible] August 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good [illegible]	5.40
,, ,, Fully Good [illegible]	5.90
,, ,, Fine [illegible]	6.15
,, ,, No. 1 Oomra, Go[illegible]	6.25
,, ,, ,, Fully Good [illegible]	6.75
,, ,, ,, Fine [illegible]	7.00
,, M.G. Broach, Good [illegible]	7.55
,, ,, Fully Good [illegible]	7.80
,, ,, Fine [illegible]	8.05
,, Scinde, Good [illegible]	5.28
,, ,, ,, Fully Good [illegible]	5.78
,, ,, Fine [illegible]	5.93

OPENING TONE AND [illegible]ICES.

Liverpool, 12th [illegible]ust, 1921

Months	To-[illegible] Prices.
Aug. [illegible]	8 66
Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]
Oct[illegible]	8 82
Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]

BICYCLES AT £120.

Imagine a bicycle at £120. The Raleigh Cycle Co. has just received an order to send a number of Raleighs to Germany, and in consequence of the rate of exchange the price will work out at £120 each. And Germans are glad to pay this to get the famous all-steel bicycle.

THE RANGOON DAILY NEWS.

The RANGOON DAILY NEWS is the only Indian Daily in Burma having a very large circulation among all classes of people. This is the best medium for advertisement.

Apply for rates and other particulars to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
The Rangoon Daily News, Ltd.,
C16438 31 G. Lewis Street, RANGOON.

Jan. [illegible]	8 97
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. [illegible]	[illegible]
April [illegible]	[illegible]
May [illegible]	[illegible]
June [illegible]	[illegible]
July [illegible]	[illegible]

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 12th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Aug. [illegible]	15 05
Sept. [illegible]	15.10
Oct. [illegible]	15.15
Nov. [illegible]	15 25
[illegible]ec. [illegible]	15 25
Jan. [illegible]	15 25
Feb. [illegible]	15.25
Mar [illegible]	15.25

Manchester Market - Cloth: Restricted business-Idle Yarns :—Prices easier-demand sluggish.

New York, 12th August, 1921.

Demand Bills [illegible]	3 66 00

London, 12th August, 1921.

Exchange on London in Paris [illegible]	46 90
In Germany [illegible]	309 00
in Italy [illegible]	[illegible]

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTE MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm [illegible]	17 43
Christiania [illegible]	28 43
Amsterdam [illegible]	11 77
Switzerland [illegible]	21.68

London, 11th Aug, 1921.

Petrograde [illegible]	48 15
Belgium [illegible]	[illegible]
Athens [illegible]	66 75

METALS.

London, 12th Aug. 1921

English best Selected Copper [illegible]	£ 69 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. [illegible]	£ 69 3/4
Copper Braziers [illegible]	£ 102
Yellow Metal [illegible]	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter [illegible]	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets [illegible]	£ 22

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris [illegible] Fsance [illegible]

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 [illegible]	£71 3/8
Victory Bonds 4% [illegible]	£ 76 3/8
Wr Loans 5% 1929/47 [illegible]	£ 88 1/8
Consols 2 1/2% [illegible]	£ 48 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% [illegible]	£ 37 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/8
Government Securities 3% [illegible]	£ 50 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	12 1/2
Plantation first Latex Crepe August	8 5/8

Tone :—dull.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 12th August, 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st [illegible]	4 7/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st [illegible]	5 1/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st [illegible]	5 1/2
,, ,, ,, 6 m/st [illegible]	6 1/4

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B. [illegible]	[illegible]
,, Best English Selected [illegible]	[illegible]
TIN BLOCK [illegible]	155
LINSEED CALCUTTA, Pure Basis Bags Aug. Sep sellers	£23/15
AW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
,, August-Sep. Value	37/6
,, Months Sep. Dec. Value [illegible]	37/9

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 12th July, 1921.

	Bales
Total Actual Export [illegible]	5,000
,, Forwarded [illegible]	47,000
,, Imports [illegible]	31,000
,, Stock [illegible]	11,43,000
Actual Weekly Sales [illegible]	54.000
Water Twist [illegible]	1 6
Printers cloth [illegible]	40

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 12th August, 1921

Brown Java Sugar C & F, Calcutta September Oct sellers 16/18 [illegible]	—19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers [illegible]	—22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Sept. Sellers [illegible]	—23/6
,, ,, Karachi [illegible]	—23/9

Tone—Offered more freely.

WHEAT.

London, 12th Aug., 1921.

AZARIO SANTA FE—82 1/4 lbs. August Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]
BARLETTA RUSSO—[illegible] lbs. Cargo Paid	75/6
AUSTRALIAN [illegible] nominal	[illegible]
KARACHI BARLEY F.A.Q. nominal	[illegible]
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	[illegible]
do. red Karachi sellers	79/0
Wheat afloat to UK [illegible]	[illegible]

Tone:—Quiet.

Government stocks of wheat are now closed.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank [illegible]	£15 3/4
Hongkong [illegible]	£97
National [illegible]	£39

SEEDS.

London, 12th Aug., 1921.

BAPESEED, Farovepure Real Bold August-Sept. [illegible]	Nominal £21 1/2
BAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship August,- Sept. Nominal [illegible]	£21

TONE OF BAPESEED :—

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sep. [illegible]	Nominal £25 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED :- Slow. Tending easier.	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) July August [illegible]	£21 1/2
August September Sellers [illegible]	21 3/4
Sept. Oct. [illegible]	22 1/2

Flat demand. Very inactive.

COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Ag.. Sep.. Sellers [illegible] £12
August Sept Sellers [illegible] £22 1/2

TORIA BAPESEED

MONEY MARKET.

London, 11th August, 1921.

Consols 3% [illegible]	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot [illegible]	37 1/2
,, 2 months hence [illegible]	37 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver: Indian bazars bought and sold steady

Bar Gold (per oz) [illegible]	[illegible]
Interest day to day loans [illegible]	3 3/4
,, 7 day Market loans	4
Discount Bank of England Rate [illegible]	5 1/2

p/c, since 21st ultimo.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 320½ and after touching Rs. 321½ declined gradually till Rs. 317½ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 318½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 318. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 318 and closed at Rs. 319½.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain quiet. Japan exporters who have bought enough ready cotton do not show any inclination to buy more in near future.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6) P. M.

Bombay, 16th August 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August, [illegible]	319 1/2
Fully Good Bengal, September [illegible]	272
Fine Oomra's, September [illegible]	319 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 16th August, 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August, [illegible]	318
Fully Good Bengal September [illegible]	273
Fine Oomra's [illegible] September,	319

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 16th August 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
	Punjab [illegible]	295	280	263
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4 337	327	307	[illegible]
M.G. Central P.	No. 1 367	357	337	[illegible]
M.G. Central P.	No. 2 352	342	322	[illegible]
M.G. Broach	[illegible] 335	325	310	[illegible]
Southern 7	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	342	332 322

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th August, 1921.

Cotton [illegible]	2788	Bales.
Wheat [illegible]	5459	Cwts
Linseed [illegible]	0236	,,
Rapeseed [illegible]	502)	,,
Gingellyseed [illegible]	1818	,,
Popyseed [illegible]	1732	,,
Groundnuts [illegible]	2988	,,
Castorseed [illegible]	2761	,,
Rice [illegible]	1758	,,
Myrabollams [illegible]	286	,,
Cottonseed [illegible]	7622	,,
Mowraseed [illegible]	Nil	,,
Gram [illegible]	7463	,,
Jawar [illegible]	Nil	,,
Maeur [illegible]	Nil	,,
Barley [illegible]	622	,,
Bajra [illegible]	839	,,
Coal [illegible]	1164	Tons

COLOUR-MARKET,

Aug. 16.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent (Br), Rs. 150 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent, Rs. 450/500 per cask.
Congo Red, Rs. 3-4 to 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 13/14 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 4-8 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 8 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 3-8 per lb.
Metanil Yellow, Rs. 3/5 per lb.
Fast Red (Madrasi), Rs. 11/12 per lb.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 16.

BULLION.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 30-11-0.
Bars gold forward, 30-11-0.
Bars silver ready, 97-0-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 97-0-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 96-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 7/8 to 15/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 1/16.
Tone of Exchange—Steady, but uncertain.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 398.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 328.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 318.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 198.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 190.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 414
London Silver Ready, d. 38.
London Silver forward, d. 37 5/8.
London Gold ready, s. 112.
Tone of Silver—Steady.
American cross rate on London, Dollars 3.67 per £.
French cross rate on London, Frcs 46.99 per £.
Italian cross rate on London, 83.50 per £.
Swiss cross rate on London, 21.70 per £.
Belgium cross rate on London, 43.10 per £.
German cross rate on London, Mrks 314 per £.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 60/4.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104.

SHARES.

The market opened weak, but closed strong owing to Bulls buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange to-day :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance Mills 2800, Alliance Cotton 410, Apollo 112/8, Bombay Cotton 1400, Bombay Dyeing 1942/8, Bradbury 1215, Century 1170, Central India 4660, Colaba Land 2820, Coorla 3000, Crescent 760, Currimbhoy 1995, Edward Sassoon 635, Fazulbhoy 1670, Finlay 1250, Kastoorchand 1705, Kohinoor 3860, Laxmi Cotton 4500, Mathuradas 1200, M Petit 5250, Mirarji 7800, New Great 3105, Pahani 1080, Pearls 1412/8, Phoenix 1260, Premier 255, Simplex 1035, Standard 3000, Swan 1310, Swadeshi 5035, Tata Mill 1675.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 855, Bombay Burma 880 xd, Bombay Burma Pet 15, Bombay Tramway 152/8, Bombay Flour 1625, Bombay Steam 330, Bombay Government 49/8, Indian Cement 26, Kamani 297/8, Katni Def. 1500, New India Insurance 25, Tata Iron rcd 113/12, Tata Iron def 65/8, Tata new def 105, Tata new pref 540, Tata Hydro 1060, Tata Oil 125, Scindia Steam 12/8.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Div.	Quotation Nett to buyer %p.a.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad [illegible]	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	12%	290
Baroda, Rs. 59	100	Jan-July.	14%	80
Imperial [illegible]	500	Jan-July	16%	1,260
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	135
Morvi [illegible]	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	,,	14%	30xd.
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	,,	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	,, As.	12%	28-12
Union. 7½ [illegible]	50	,, Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered [illegible]	£ 5	April-Oct.	12%	£ 14
Eastern £5 [illegible]	£ 10	,,	7%	Rs. 67
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	,,	33%	£ 95
Mercantel A £ 123	£ 25	June-Dec.	16%	25½
Mercantel B £121	£ 25	,,	16%	25½
Mercantel C £ 5	£10½	,,	16%	10½
National, £ 12½ [illegible]	25	,,	£20%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar [illegible]	50	May.	27	500
Fort [illegible]	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton [illegible]	125	Oct.	15	1171
Manmad Mfg. [illegible]	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar [illegible]	500	Oct.	50	480
New Motpalli [illegible]	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P. [illegible]	500	Sept.	50	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	,,	12%	590
Amritsar Patty [illegible]	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	109xd
Central Provinces [illegible]	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati [illegible]		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50 [illegible]	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Guzerat [illegible]	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab [illegible]	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat [illegible]	100	[illegible]	4%	100
Larkhana [illegible]	100	[illegible]	4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh [illegible]	100	[illegible]	5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner [illegible]	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj [illegible]	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light [illegible]	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley [illegible]	500	Jan-June	11%	590
Upper Sind Light [illegible]	100	[illegible]	5%	69

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	[illegible]	10%	190
Andhra Valley O. [illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	4%	350xd.
Andhra Valley P. [illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	4%	700
B. E. S. & T. Coy. O.	Rs. 50	[illegible]	7%	56½
B. E. S. & T. Coy. P.	Rs. 50	[illegible]	Rs. 6	151-4
Karachi E. S. [illegible]	100	May-Oct.	8%	106
Surat Elect. [illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 Prim
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	85	1,020
,, ,, P.	1,000	Jan	85	870
Telephone [illegible]	50	[illegible]	2	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year	Div.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,800
Alliance Cotton	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	410
Apollo [illegible]	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	112/8
Asar Virji 75 [illegible]	100	[illegible]	80	140
Bhiwapi [illegible]	100	Dec. 12	12%	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	[illegible]	35	1,400
Bombay Dyeing [illegible]	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,942 8
Bombay Industrials [illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	80
Bradbury Mills [illegible]	250	[illegible]	35	1,215
Century [illegible]	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	4,170
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,660
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill [illegible]	700	[illegible]	260	2,820
Coorla [illegible]	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	3,000
Crescent [illegible]	100	[illegible]	60	760
Currimbhoy [illegible]	250	,,	190	1,995
David [illegible]	250	,,	140	1,705
Dawn [illegible]	250	June-Dec.	250	1,635
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	[illegible]	As. 8	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon [illegible]	200	May-Nov.	100	635
Elphinstone [illegible]	100	Feb-Aug.	15	245
Emperor Edward [illegible]	100	,,	100	1,560
Fazulbhoy [illegible]	200	[illegible]	800	1,670
Finlay Mills [illegible]	250	April-Oct.	120	1,230
Framji Petit [illegible]	1,000	May	150	2,000
Globe [illegible]	100	[illegible]	30	320
Gokak Mills [illegible]	100	June	25	295
Gold Mohar [illegible]	100	[illegible]	50	270
Hindustan [illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	150	2,450
Hyderabad [illegible]	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching [illegible]	100	[illegible]	10	225
Indian Manufacturing [illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	150	2,155
Malwa [illegible]	100	April-Oct.	50	722 8
Imashed Mfg. [illegible]	250	Mar-Sept.	150	570
Jivraj Balo [illegible]	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Kastoorchand [illegible]	500	Mar-Sept.	50	1,705
Khandesh [illegible]	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao [illegible]	100	[illegible]	35	650
Kohinoor [illegible]	500	[illegible]	375	3,650
Lakshmi Cotton [illegible]	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia [illegible]	100	[illegible]	25	415
Madhowji Dharamshi [illegible]	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,700
Madras United [illegible]	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Manekji Petit [illegible]	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,250
Mathuradas Mills [illegible]	500	[illegible]	100	1,200
Meyer Sassoon [illegible]	100	Mar-Sep.	25	415
Morarjee Goculdas [illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	350	7,300
Mysore Spinning [illegible]	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay [illegible]	100	April-Oct.	100	370
New Great Eastern [illegible]	200	[illegible]	60	1,105
Pabaney [illegible]	250	[illegible]	100	1,080
Pearl [illegible]	250	[illegible]	100	1,412/8
Phoenix [illegible]	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,260 x d
Planet Mill [illegible]	100	,,	5	300
Premier Mills [illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	255
Presidency Mills [illegible]	125	Jan-July	[illegible]	350
Sassoon Cotton [illegible]	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk [illegible]	500	April	20	600
Sholapore [illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	1,000	17,600
Simplex [illegible]	250	June-Dec.	35	1,065
Sir S. Broachs Mills [illegible]	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills [illegible]	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,000
Swadeshi [illegible]	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	5,035
Swan [illegible] O.	250	Oct.	100	1,310
Swan [illegible] P.	500	[illegible]	15	1,675
Tata O.	500	[illegible]	5½	350
Tata P.	500	[illegible]	6	725
Union Mill O.	250	[illegible]	200	2,150
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	[illegible]	7%	500
Eastern India [illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown [illegible]	00	[illegible]	100	855
Back Bay Bath [illegible]	50	[illegible]	6	40
Badam Pile [illegible]	70	[illegible]	6	100
Balapur Sugar Co., 88	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 Disc.
B. Burma T. Corporation [illegible]	133	[illegible]	Rs. 20	580 x d
Burma Corporation New Issue 50 [illegible]	125	[illegible]	6	160 x d
Flour Mill [illegible]	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,625
Bombay Ice Manufy [illegible]	22	[illegible]	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation. O.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	330
Bombay Steam Navigation. P.	250	Oct.	6%	100 par
Bombay Uganda 80 [illegible]	100	[illegible]	8½	[illegible]
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 75 [illegible]	100	July	20%	70
British Burmah Petroleum [illegible] O	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15
Eastern Chemical D.	15	[illegible]	10%	16
Empire of I. Life Rs.50	500	[illegible]	40%	382½
Gobhai Karanji's 50	100	[illegible]	Rs. 1	60
George Gahagan & Co. O.	100	[illegible]	Rs. 5	5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil P. 200	100	Dec-July.	7%	75nom
John Roberts [illegible]	250	,,	7%	215nom
Kosta's Engineering [illegible]	100	Oct. July	15	230
Kemp [illegible]	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	135
Marcks [illegible]	200	July	20	147½
Marsland Price Ord [illegible]	100	[illegible]	12	100
Marsland Price P. [illegible]	100	[illegible]	4%	90
Mckenzies [illegible]	100	[illegible]	7%	80
New India Insurance [illegible]	25	[illegible]	30%	630
New Union Flour Mills	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance 50	200	May	25	150
Phillips [illegible]	40	July	30%	370
Port Canning [illegible]	1,000	Sept.	10%	40
Scindhia Steam 80 [illegible]	75	[illegible]	63	680
Sirdar Carbonic Gas [illegible]	100	Mar. Aug.	Nil.	12-8
Stewart Jack [illegible]	15	[illegible]	35%	150
Tata Iron and Steel O.	20	Sept.	[illegible]	per 118/12
Tata Iron and Steel D.	51	[illegible]	12 107/8	[illegible]
Tata Iron and Steel P.	30	[illegible]	61	652 8
Tata Iron. Ord.(NI) [illegible]	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	100
,, ,, Def. (,,)	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	105
Tata Iron Pref. (Sud) 55	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil
Tata Oil Mills [illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	38
Thacker [illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	125
Western India Chemical Co.,	59	June	1 00%	330
D—Cum Div. [illegible]	89	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
E—Buy. [illegible]			N—Nominal. E—Ex. Div.	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 16

S S Bandra Fitzherbert Busreh
S S Sicilia, Jankins, London.

DEPARTURES.

August 16

S S Cranfield, Hocking, London.
S S Chakdara, Bushwell Busreh
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Nawab for Calcutta
Steamer Taroba for Durban.
Steamer Warcuta for Tutecorin
Steamer Ozarda for Persian Gulf
Steamer Varalla for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Noor-el-Bahar for Calicut

S S Bandra :—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain Fitzherbert arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sicilia :—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Sicilia, 4,375 tons, Captain K Jankins, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cranfield :—The B I S N Company's steamer Cranfield, 3,212 tons, Captain R V Hocking, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London with a general cargo.

S S Chakdara :—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain W Bushwell, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

August 16.

S S Sevanha for London—31 bales tobacco Coutts and Co; 35 cwt gum myrrah A Abdulla and Son; 2 tons saws M M Haji Janmahmed Chotani; 100 bales hemp P Parmanand and Co; 23 bales carpet King King and Co; 200 cwt nigarseed Amir and Sons; 200 cwt castorseed, Amir and Sons.

S S Sevanha for Hull—10,000 cwt cotton seed Louis Dreifus and Co; 9,100 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Crajnfield for Hamburg—22 bales cotton S Gordhan and Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—350 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 1 bale woollen carpet F F Campbel land Co; 390 cwt millet Narsee Muljee.

S S Olympia for Glasgow—975 cwt linseed oil cake Kulkarni Lele and Co; 4 bales woollen carpet Thos Cook & Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—23,400 cwt cotton seed Louis Dreifus and Co; 23,400 cwts groundnut Louis Dreifus and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnut Volkart Bros; 4,999 cwt groundnut Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 1600 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros

S S Circassia for Hull—4,000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Elvsia for Hamburg 565 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co; 110 bales cotton Patil Bros; 310 bales cotton B Mayer and Co; 15 cwts coloambo root H S H Ebrahim and Co; 187 cwts gum kadaya Adamahmed; 10 bales cotton Varshuman Bros.

S S Haimon for New York—4,000 cwts cas torseed Volkart Bros.

S S Warturn for Dunkirk—1000 cwts rapeseed Louis Dreifus and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed Louis Dreifus and Co; 11 160 cwt poppyseed Louis Dreifus and Co.

S S Ariosto for Hull—4,000 cwts cottonseed Sundey and Co.

S S John Sanderson for Hongkong—2250 cwt anion R E Dadasharjee Co.

S S Seafuku Maru for Kobe—700 bales cotton Hukmichand Nemchajad and Co; 200 bale scotton Yokohama Kuito Kaisha; 1200 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Seafuku Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Kasadomaru for Kobe—32 bales cotton N Fatchally and Co; 500 bales cotton N Surajmal and Co; 231 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kasadomaru for Hongkong—1000 cwts. anion R E Dadachanjee and Co.

S S Totami Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton W Assoomal; 1100 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha; 60 cwts gum kutharia M H Dehadasti 600 bales cotton H Surajmal & Co; 600 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha.

S S Totami Maru for Shanghai—400 bales cotton Vardhuman Bros; 300 bales cotton H Surajmall and Co, 400 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Totami Maru for Osaka—400 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Aug. 16

S S Elhelwynne from Durban, Agents New S N & Co—4708 tons coal.

S S Totami Maru from Yakohama, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha—494 cases beer; 153 bags nutmeg; 492 cases glassware; 144 cases safetymatches; 10 bags tapica flour; 418 bales cotton yarns; 1917 bales cotton goods; 551 bundles ratten; 59 cases empty glass bottles; 15 cases rub

TOURING WITH THE AUSTRALIANS.

THREE MATCHES IN SCOTLAND.

REMARKABLE HOSPITALITY.

BY E. W. BALLANTINE.

SUNDERLAND, 19th July, 1921.

To some people, it might seem rank heresy to associate Scotland with game of cricket, and yet at Hamilton Crescent, Partick, in Glasgow; at Perth; and at Edinburgh, where three two day matches were played, extraordinary enthusiasm was displayed by the Scottish folk, and some uncommonly good cricket was seen by the home players. There was something in every match which impressed me as being much better than some of the cricket I had seen during the tour from some of the counties. The ground at Partick, where the West of Scotland was met was where an International Rugby match between England and Scotland was played, and it is where the West of Scotland R. F. C. have their matches. It speaks pretty well that there were 10,000 people there for the first appearance of the Australians in Scotland. But attendances did not stop at Partick, for that number was almost equalled at Perth and Edinburgh. Although not possessing the actual figures, I should think that during the three matches in Scotland, the takings amounted to about 4,000 lbs. At Perth, the specially erected stand held a thousand people and the charge was five shillings per seat, and the stand was full. Enthusiasm dominated the play. There was nothing one-sided in the least, and the Scot had praise for batting, bowling and fielding as it came from Scot and Australian alike.

There was a disagreement between the West of Scotland and the Scottish Cricket Union, and it all came about through a misunderstanding by the M.C.C. It was originally intended that the Scottish Union should control the two matches, but the West of Scotland having been given a match, there was an after agreement that three two-day matches should be played. That was just as well, seeing that, had the full hours been played, two days would most likely have been sufficient to finish off the matches. Well, the West of Scotland made a good haul, at the expense of somebody's mistake, and on future occasions, no doubt, only the Scottish cricket Union will be approached, when it comes to allocating matches. The visit to Scotland of the Australians must have done incalculable good to the game in Scotland, and perhaps the M.C.C. will missionarise Scotia. There were only five Scots playing for the West of Scotland C.C., and strengthen the locals, the two Gunns, and their captain, were brought from Nottingham. I was rather surprised that John Kerr, who hails from Greenock, did not play. The personality of the C. T. Mannes is interesting seeing that he played in representative cricket for Scotland as long ago as 1890, and is well remembered as only one of the leading lights for thirty-five years ago. He is unfortunate in possessing a club foot, but he is a game laddie, and made his runs, the few he did make, in quite good style. The Partick match provided Jack Ryder with his first hundred of the tour, and later on, Scotland provided Tommy Andrews with his first hundred, so that at the time of writing only Malley, Mayne, McDonald and Cartetr have failed to reach the coveted three figures.

The Hospitality in Glasgow was remarkable. As soon as the tourists arrived at the Caledonian Railway terminus, arrangements were made for them to attend the Alhambra and also the Empire. "Mr. Manhattan" was at the Empire, with the Australian tenor—Bob Cunningham—taking the part which suited him so well. At the Variety House, an independent music-hall, by the way, Godfrey Tearle was taking part in a sketch. Then on Saturday night, Peter Dawson brought along a fleet of motor cars, and took the team to Loch Lomond. On the Sunday, there was a twelve hour trip "down the Clyde," while on Monday, the Lord Provost and Magistrates were hosts at a dinner in the City Chambers. But the greatest treat of all was that trip "down the Clyde." Peter Dawson has always been a good friend to tourists from Australia and South Africa, and for Sunday, he chartered one of the Clyde steamers and entertained, not only the Australian team, but representatives for other cricket clubs of the West of Scotland, the West of Scotland team, and Corporation and other representatives.

Had a day been ordered, conditions could not be more suitable for seeing the wonderful beauties of the Clyde at their best. Many years ago, I promised myself the trip, but after many disappointments, I practically gave up all hope of getting in the trip. I had such a pressing invitation from my old friend, Peter Dawson, whom I have known well for twenty years, that I decided to do my own work late at nights, and in the twilight. I am very glad I did. Having seen so very much of the Sydney Harbour, which is so great a pride of the Australian in Sydney, it was interesting to make comparisons. Of course, the Clyde at Glasgow is somewhat of a creek, but the exceedingly fine Grecian architecture of the Caledonian Railway bridge, the almost Eastern beauty of the Clyde Cold Storage building, the splendour of the Seamen's Home, as it comes down to the water, the wonderful stretch of harbour sheds, ships on their stocks, and ships almost ready for launching, great vessels being fitted out—all were greatly admired and wondered at. For some miles, Ship-building yards and engineering works, and when one remembers that the illfated "Lusitania," the "A quitania," and H. M. S. "Hood" were built on this "creek" it will be recognised that it is "some creek."

It is good-bye to industry and commerce at Garroch Head, after passing Greenock, and one is in the Firth of Clyde, but on such an ideal day, there was no fear that Father Neptune would make his presence felt. I am told that it is very rough there at times. I remember it was, one night, when I travelled for Glasgow to Belfast by a night boat. Just about the width of Sydney Harbour, wooded with the same delightful beauty, but there was not the dotted villas to be seen as at Mosman, and so forth. Behind the slopes were majestic heights and there was Ben Lomond to be seen. There was an opening out and with Dunonn on the starboard and Wesmyss Bay on the port, passing the entrance to Rothesay, there was much as beauteous as Sydney. On and on, the expanse and the extensiveness of the Firth, round Ardxlamont Point, famous for the sensational Monsoon trial, the trip was continued right up Loch Fyne, famous for herrings of that name, to Tarbert. Coming back, the Kyles of Bute were feasted upon. The Kyles are the Narrows, and every yard was bewildering by picturesque. Then there was a halt at Rothesay, and a walk on shore, on the beautiful Island of Bute, for a half hour. But I would need columns to describe the delights of the scenery gazed upon. Chatting to natives of Sydney, and Sydney Smith in particular, they all agreed that Sydney Harbour was so small in comparison. And I thought that in many respects, Sydney Harbour was a sort of child of "Down the Clyde." What can be said of Peter Dawson for the great treat he gave! He was the most remarkable host I have ever met. He was always out of the picture, but many, if they forget the 1921 Australian cricket tour, will never fail to remember the "Down the Clyde" Excursion. It is the most delightful excursion I have ever had and I have travelled nearly 200,000 miles in Europe, Asia, Australia and Africa.

Perth cricket was every bit as good as the West of Scotland, and there were no importations, unless some may say that the son of Dr. Campbell, of Durban, and Mitchell, born in Port Elizabeth, and Batson, born in the West Indies, were "imported." They on the beautiful Island of Bute, for an half are of Scottish descent which is sound qualification for representing Scotland. The cricket ground is an open common, where cattle and sheep are used to wander, where footballers might kick the ball about. There is an unwritten law in Perth that the cricket pitch is sacred, and one would almost think that Scotch cattle knew it. The ground was fenced in for the match, and a splendid area was made. People in Perth are more interested in cricket than in football. Some years ago, a big temporary stand collapsed at a big cricket match on the North Inch. "Inch" is the local term for "Common" and the term is not used elsewhere in Scotland, at least, so I was told.

On the second day of the Perth Match, ten of the team went to Gleneagles Golf Course, and spent about four hours there. The whole of the course was not visited, but sufficient was seen to be remembered, and all those who visited this great course, the most wonderful from a golfing architectural point of view, which I have ever seen anywhere—away from the sea—played half a dozen holes or so. Arthur Mailey was right off the mark at once, while Jack Gregory, armed with one club which could be adjusted to represent a bagful of sixteen different clubs, went clean "balmy," one of his mates said. Several of the players appeared in the illustrated papers next morning and Sydney Smith was seen getting out of enormous trouble. I should strongly advise my readers who are shortly getting away to Britain for a trip, never to miss Gleneagles Golf Course. One can leave Euston Station, in London, have breakfast at Gleaneagles, after a good night's rest in a Glasgow hotel, and play over two courses there at Gleneagles—a nine hole course and an eighteen hole course, twice in the day, if Shanks' Pony can stand it.

Of course, the match at Edinburgh must be looked upon as the greatest match of the three, not because John Kerr hit up the first hundred ever scored on the tour with Jack Gregory bowling, but because the Grange Cricket Club is the historical ground of Scotland. The Grange C. C. was first formed at a place called grange, but moved their head-quarters to Raeburn place, close to the Edinburgh Academicals' ground, where the first England-Scotland International Rugby match was played. It is close to Fettes School, and at the present time, Preston, the old for really young Kent professional, who could not get a regular place in the Kent side, is the coach. He should have been playing, really, but he is not of Scottish descent. John Kerr got three figures, but his innings was not a patch on the sixty of G. W. A. Alexander, a Gordon Highlander, and Captain at that He was at Sandhurst and played for Sandhurst against Woolwich, before tae war, and has since played in a trial Rugby match for Scotland Miles and miles of motor trips were planned for the players, and the theatrical company in which Bob Cunningham appeared, entertained the players to supper. Some of the cricketers went in for Highland dancing, and they can dance as well as play cricket. By the way, I forgot to mention that a trip was made to the Pass of Killicrankie, while at Perth, but as the time was so limited, only those who were not playing in the match at Perth were able to avail themselves of the opportunity. I will say this for Scottish cricket, that there was the utmost keenness exhibited, and in the field, at Glasgow, Perth and Edinburgh, the fielding was of a higher order than I have seen in many county games. Personally, I was delighted with my week in Scotland, from a cricket point of view and from the point of hospitality, and he who ever says that the Scots cannot be good hosts, refer him to the members of the Australian team of 1921. Scotland should never be missed out of a programme of cricket organised by teams from abroad.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY THE.

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfume admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 30 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar), (India.)

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

Burning in Bombay.

If anybody had any doubt as to the necessity and the practical value of burning foreign cloths, those who witnessed the ceremony at Mr. Sobani's yard in Parel must have had their doubts set at rest. It was a most inspiring sight witnessed by thousands of spectators. And as the flame leapt up and enveloped the whole pyramid, there was a shout of joy resounding through the air. It was as if our shackles had been broken asunder. A glow of freedom passed through that vast concourse. It was a noble act nobly performed. It has I am sure struck the imagination of the people as nothing else could have so far as Swadeshi is concerned. And it was as well that it was not rags that were burned but some of the finest sadis, shirts and jackets were consigned to the flames. I know that in some cases choicest silks kept by mothers for their daughters' wedding were given up for burning. The value consisted in destroying such costly things. Not less than one lac and a half pieces were burnt including articles worth several hundred rupees each. I am sure it was all for the good of the country. It would have been a crime to have given such things to the poor. Just imagine the poor people wearing the richest silks. To say the least it would have been highly inartistic and incongruous. The fact is that the majority of the articles burnt had no correspondence with the life of the poor. The dress of the middle classes had undergone such a transformation that it was not fit to be given to the poor people. It would have been like giving discarded costly toilet brushes to them. I hope therefore that the burning process will continue and spread from one end of India to the other and not stop till every article of foreign clothing has been reduced to ashes or sent out of India.

Of Tamil Women.

A friend writes from Tirupati:

The greatest obstacle in the way of success of our movement in Madras are our women. Some of them are very reactionary and a very large number of the high class Brahmin ladies have become addicted to many of the western vices. They drink coffee not less than three times a day and consider it very fashionable to drink more. In dress they are no better. They have given up the homely cheap cloth and are running after costly foreign cloth. In the matter of jewels, Brahmin ladies excel all others. Among Brahmins, Shri Vaishnava ladies are the worst sinners. When men are trying to return to a purer life, our ladies are becoming extravagant. While going to temples to worship God, they cannot think of a plain, simple dress. They should wear the costliest jewels available and still more costly laces. I know of many honest women, who refuse to go to temples because they have not got rich clothes and costly jewels.

I am loth to think that what the friend who is himself a non-cooperating Vaishnava pleader says is all true. And I am inclined to disbelieve the statement that the Tamil sisters are worse than the rest in the matter of love of gaudiness. All the same, his letter ought to serve as a warning to the Tamil sisters. They must revert to the original simplicity and certainly God will be better pleased with those who wear the spotless Khadi sadi as a symbol of the inner purity than with those who are gaudily dressed. Our temples are not meant for show but for expression of humility and simplicity which are typical of a devotional mood. There should be a continuous propaganda amongst women in the Madras Presidency with reference to the evil complained of.

The White Cap in the C. P.

The wearing of white caps by Government servants has been officially regarded as a crime in the Central Provinces, and the decision has been publicly endorsed in the C. P. Council. The doctrine laid down by that Government is most servile and dangerous. If the white cap is the badge of the non-cooperation party, the use of Khadi may be equally regarded as such and penalised. And thus may Swadeshi become a sin in the Government dictionary. Foreign cloth was forced upon India two hundred years ago. The attempt has now commenced forcibly to prevent India from reverting to Swadeshi. Any wellmeaning Government sensitive to public opinion would have encouraged the use of Khadi by its servants. I deny that the use of the white cap is any sign of non-cooperation I know many who are averse to non-cooperation and yet have adopted the while Khadi cap as a convenience and as a symbol of Swadeshi. The Congress has not yet invited Government servants to throw up their employment, but I do expect of them to have courage enough to wear what dress they like and retain freedom of action even at the risk of losing their employment. If Government servants will but take concerted action, they will find that the Government is powerless to punish them. But whether that is possible or not, I do hope for the sake of themselves that individuals will be found even among Government servants who will not hesitate to wear the white cap.

Darkness in Gwalior.

Passing through Gwalior, I was surprised to find that the people at the station were afraid of approaching our compartment. There was no sign of Swadeshi on the platform. Nobody offered us their foreign caps as at every other station. I soon learnt the reason. Non-Cooperation is practically prohibited in this state. The wearing of the Khadi cap and the possession of the spinning-wheel are regarded with disfavour if not as a crime. It is unthinkable that the Maharaja has himself such reactionary views. His Highness has my sympathy The poisonous influence of the Government is nowhere more apparent than in the Indian states which are powerless for making substantial reforms but are often made unwilling instruments for curtailment of the freedom of their subjects. What is more, the protecting wings of the sovereign power have made them like the rest of India emasculate and irresponsible. When therefore a prince is self-willed and intent upon oppression, he has certainly infinitely greater powers for mischief within his own state than the Viceroy himself. This is one of the greatest evils inherent in the existing system of Government. I hope, however, that the information given to me at Gwalior station is exaggerated and that repression in that state has not taken the virulent shape it is alleged to have.

Imitate Lahore.

The Municipality of Lahore which contains a majority of non-cooperators has resolved that all its cab-drivers and such other employes shall wear Khadi caps and that all municipal departments are to use as much Khadi as possible. The lawyers of Amritsar are said to have adopted Khadi for their dresses. I hope that the other municipalities will follow the good example set by Lahore and that the lawyers all over India will follow, the Amritsar precedent. This is about the least that they can do for the country and Swadeshi.

Labourers' Mite.

The public have no idea of the part labourers have played in contributing to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Twenty one thousand mill-hands of Ahmedabad have paid nearly Rs. 54,000 to the Fund and this at the prescribed rate, i.e., one tenth of their monthly wages. Seven thousand have become members. Similarly though not so scientifically or largely as the Ahmedabad labourers, the Bombay labourers have also sent their purses unasked. It is a sign of the times. As the labourers become more organised and think of the country as well as themselves, they will fight for a due adjustment of prices of manufactures to the making of which they contribute so much labour. And then there will be no question of mills charging exorbitant prices just to swell the shareholders' dividends irrespective of the interests of the working man or the consumer. A time must come, and the sooner the better, when there would be a respectable proportion between dividends, wages and prices.

Indiscipline.

My experience of the resumed tour is not happier than the past. I had expected that after all I have written and spoken and after the discipline we have gone through, I would witness disciplined and considerate demonstrations on the way. I was however astonished to find vast, noisy and pressing crowds at stations. They were intense and insistent at Agra and Tundla. At the latter place, it was difficult to pass through the crowd. Naturally they did not hear what was said to them. They only shouted the louder when any one asked them to keep quiet. And when I was pushed into the dining room, the crowd hovered about it and in its eagerness to have a peep, it broke the panes of the door of the dining room. It would not be satisfied till I took the people to the shed outside the station. The contrast after my speech was great. The crowd attended to instructions, was less noisy than before, did not make a rush for my compartment and made room for us to pass through. I have passed several times through Tundla but I have never before noticed a crowd there at all. Upon inquiry I found that this time people had come from neighbouring villages just for "darshan." This "darshan" has become a most embarrassing process and consumes valuable time. It puts an undue strain upon my nerves and deprives me of the peace I need for writing during the odd moments I get during my travels. The difficulty is largely due to want of forethought and organisations. Workers must either organise these demonstrations in a methodical manner or not have them at all. Happily these are friendly demonstrations and therefore never cause trouble. But imagine the chaos that must ensue if we undertook hostile demonstrations. What would happen if we had to manage such crowds under fire or under angry excitement I could see in Tundla that mass civil disobedience was an impossibility with a crowd like the one there. We can do no effective work unless we can pass instructions to the crowd and expect implicit obedience. Volunteers must therefore undergo training in handling crowds. An Indian crowd is easily the most manageable and docile in the world. But it needs previous preparation. And when we have not had it, it is the wisest thing not to bring together crowds.

Demonstrations.

It is now easy enough to understand how the incendiarism could have taken place at Malegaon and even at Aligadh. An undisciplined crowd had gathered. Such a crowd contains mischief-makers waiting for an opportunity. And when a crowd is excited, it yields passive obedience, that is it is driven by the momentary impulse. We therefore play into the hands of the "enemy" when we organise at trials demonstrations we cannot control. Our purpose to-day is to establish a calm and non-violent yet determined atmosphere. All our determination is frittered away under an unexpected fire opened by disciplined soldiers. Therefore we must scrupulously avoid all demonstrations over imprisonments. We must let go unnoticed all whom the Government wants. As soon as we have acquired sufficient self-control, we shall be ready for civil disobedience and Swaraj. This self-control can only be attained by complete Swadeshi. A boycott of foreign cloth and effort put forth to manufacture the required quantity of Khadi will give us a self-confidence which nothing else can.

Sorry for Liberty.

Mr. Venkatappaya wires expressing his deep regret that he has been set free whilst his comrades are still in custody. I share his sorrow. Presently the gaol will be the only fit place for a self-respecting Indian. Everybody in Aligarh envies Maulana Sherwani his lot. Mrs. Khwaja tells me she is cut up to find that her husband is free whilst her husband's companion in work is in prison. It is the true spirit. And Swaraj is possible during this year only if our men and women consider it their good fortune to be in jail striving for freedom. Evidently the right spirit pervades the people of Guntur, for Mr. Prakasham who ran post haste to Guntur on hearing of the arrests, wires that several pleaders have suspended practice and that the people are preparing more strenuously than before to carry out the Congress programme of non-co-operation. When we work outside the jails with a free sense of responsibility, we shall not be long being imprisoned and whilst we are not, we have faith that we are not idling away the nation's time.

Force on 1st August.

X. Y. Z. angrily asks me what my experience of the 1st of August is. My experience of the 1st of August is that I have never seen a better-behaved crowd. I believe him when he tells me that some people were forced to give up their foreign caps. But these instances I am sure were exceptions. The use of force is certainly out of place for the Swadeshi propaganda and I have no doubt can only defeat the purpose we have in view. We cannot make India wear Khadi by force It must be a mark of freedom and respectability which it cannot be if any force is used for its propaganda.

Bengal and Madras Elections.

I have no doubt that there will be heartburnings over the decision of the Working Committee on the Bengal and Madras elections. More so as the decision was given in the teeth of the chairman's ruling that the elections were contrary to the constitution. I can sympathise with the aggrieved parties. But I would ask them to give due weight to the reasons for the Committee's decision. In my opinion the Committee could not have given a decision on merits without taking evidence from the parties concerned This the Committee had no time to do if it was to go through the programme set by the All-India Congress Committee. Pending the investigations, the members would have remained as they are. Nothing much is therefore lost by the aggrieved parties by waiting till November. Moreover it is a wrong policy to bring up such cases before the All-India Congress Committee before every possible effort has been made to redress such grievances locally. What we want to cultivate is ability to check and correct irregularities by the force of local public opinion. Neither the Bengal nor the Madras Committee can possibly defend an untenable position in the face of enlightened public opinion. And if the present leaders have got blind public opinion behind them, no decision of the All India Congress Committee will give the injured parties any relief. The Congress has got a democratic constitution, but unless there are democrats to work it and use the barometer of public opinion for their guidance, there is no doubt that the constitution will be worked for autocratic ends. A hasty interference by the central body can but increase acerbities and splits. The Working Committee has therefore deliberately evaded the legal issue, refrained from going into the merits, put both the parties on their honour and appealed to them to set matters right by local endeavour. We have no time for academical discussions or legal subtleties. We must think less of office and more of service.

An English Friend's Caution.

I reproduce below the relevant part of a letter from an English friend whom I have known for years, and who is a great seeker after Truth. She says —

Some of your words have seemed very beautiful, others have seemed unlike yourself and I have been troubled. Why should I criticise? I do not know the complex situation, how can I judge whether there is sufficient cause for the radical upheaval you are trying to bring about? When I look back and see how I reverenced you, and the ideal for which you stood to me, I should wish that things had stood still, and that nothing had ever happened to make me wonder whether I was mistaken. Of course this is a very weak thought, and of course I must brace myself to face the actual facts of to-day. In so far as you are right I can but reverence you still, only that I can not tell how far you are right Of one thing I feel pretty sure, that if you are wrong you do not 'wish' to succeed. The majestic Right is far dearer to you than your own endeavours. How curious it is that we do not know what the Right is, and yet we are far more anxious that, it should prevail than that our own schemes should succeed!

I have no doubt that many of my friends feel as this friend does. Another friend's correspondent has put the same thing more bluntly and says that I appear to him to be countenancing evil so that good may come. I can only assure both the correspondents and those who think like them that I have no desire to see anything but Right triumph. I have never believed that I do not now believe that the end justifies the means. On the contrary it is my fifteen conviction that there is an intimate connection between the end and the means so much so that you cannot achieve a good end by bad means. And I am not aware of having resorted to a departure but a hair's breadth from the strictest truth and right as I know them. Indeed I am sure that I would long ago have stood discredited had I compromised truth for a single second. I am fully aware that I am trying a most dangerous experiment—that of inducing thousands of Musalmans and for that matter Hindus too to become and remain strictly non-violent although their final creed permits them to resort to violence under given conditions. It has been my misfortune to be misunderstood whenever I have taken up a new cause. Friends and adversaries alike have been startled by the new and (for them) unexpected applications of some ancient truth. I was accused of fomenting trouble in South Africa to such an extent that I was often in danger of losing my best friends. The majority of them as also my adversaries afterwards came to acknowledge that I was right and they had not understood the implications of the doctrine I was trying to illustrate in practical life. And so I feel it is with non-co-operation. I consider it to be one of the gentlest practices of ethical conduc. It and it alone can pave the way for a genuine understanding between Englishmen and Indians; it and it alone can promote if anything can, real friendship between the East and the West. It and it alone can enable India to realise the full height of her own unique culture. In spite of many appearances to the contrary, I see the day coming when Englishmen and Indians will come to regard one another as friends and fellowworkers.—Young India,

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Pure Juiced solely from pure Lime and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

MOTOR WORKERS FORM UNION.

The Hony. Secretary, Bombay Central Labour Federation writes:—

Mr. L. R. Tairsee presided at a crowded meeting of Motor Mechanics of Bombay, representing 21 well-known motor firms in Bombay. Mr. Tairsee explained to them the benefits of Unionism. He said that their strength lay in united effort. Workers must realise their responsibilities and join Unions fully aware of the work they have in hand, namely the organisation of strong and powerful bodies. It would be better if workers left Unions alone if they did not intend to work for them. They must consider it their sacred duty to form Unions and to keep them alive.

Mr. Chaman Lall during the course of his speech expained the nature and benefits of Unionism.

A few speakers then addressed the meeting exborting the men to join the Union in hundreds.

The following officebearers were then elected:—

President:—J. Baptista Esquire, Vice President:—Mr. Martin, Treasurers:—Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Marutirao Ramchandra, Secretaries:—Messrs. D. Chaman Lall, Yellappa and Madhav Narayan. Delegates representing each firm were unanimously elected. After enrolling 200 members the proceedings ended. t

FIFTH TEST MA

ENGLAND DECLARES 403 FOR EIGHT WI

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON,
Recd. 12 noon,

In the final Test Match Engl
403 for 8 wickets in her first i
then declared. Australia then w
had made 162 for 3 wickets when
were drawn.

LONDON,

The weather was dull when p
final Test Match was resumed
this morning in presence of tw
sand spectators. England's first
occupied six hours and forty
The scoring was fast throughou
the rate was somewhat checked b
tralians' superb fielding. The E
batting with great confidence.
Australians' bowling to the mos
leve'. The feature of the day's
Mead's brilliant innings of 72
which included twenty fours,
highest score made by an Englis
any test match in England.
two chances. The Prince of Wal
Duke of York were present du
final stages of the English inni
stayed until it closed.

The Australians were lef:
hours and thirty five minutes t
which time they scored 162 for t
three wickets. Macartney and
gave display of dashing cricke
their partnership. Following is sc

ENGLAND.—First Inning

Russell c Oldfield b McDonald	3
Brown b Malley	32
Tyldesley c Macartney b Gregor	0
Wooley run out	3
Mead not out	72
Sandham b McDonald	21
Tennyson b McDonald	51
Fender c Armstrong b McDona	0
Hitch b McDonald	19
Douglas not out	21
Extras	9

Innings declared closed (Note: itor
Scores as given above total only One
of the figures has evidently been ated
in transmission as the correct is
403).

Bowling analysis. Gregory one 128.
McDonald 5 for 143, Tailey no 85,
Armstrong 0 for 41.

AUSTRALIANS.

Collins hit wicket b Hitch	14
Bardsley b Hitch	22
Macartney b Douglas	61
Andrews not out	59
Extras	6
Total (for three wickets	162

POONA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA ME

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Thursday Augus

POONA, 16.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. Dis 7 furlongs.

Roubaix 9/13, Poignant 9/4. Wester ave 9/4, Not Much 9/2, Royal Charter 9/ Vil liara the Beau 8/12 Plymouth Rock 10, Goldgainer 8/9, Noutbutweed 8/9, ch Watch 8/7, Serparison 8/4, Splendid our 8/2, Monteith 8/2 Double or Quits 1 Carborundum 8/1, Violinist 8/0, Brenda 6 Bruce Lodge 8/0, Cally 7/11, Dromio 1 King Harry 7/10, Bell Metal 7/10; We 7/9; On Leave 7/7 Margaret Joyce 7/6 Glas 7/4, Heart Free 7/4, Cheechako Cruute 6/10, La Hogue 6/10 Piccolo 6 Pourboire 6/4.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Distance abo 5 furlongs.

Mechanic 9/12, Resident 9/12, Warminste 9/2, Summerton 8/12 Andolis 8/12, Trade Mark 8/10; Kocleb 8/10, Waterloo 8/9, Bhookhri 8/2, Nevermind 7/13, Khailan 7/9, Dublin 7/7, Grey Renard 7/5, Arvil 7/4, Karam 7/4, Chrysanthemum 7/1, Sammy 6/12.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. (Div. II.)

Merion 9/12, Mossley 9/9; Penny Pie 9/6 Summer's Joy 9/2, Princess Ila 9/1, Like Magic 9/0, Gold Reef 9/0; Ensay 8/13 Mexican Eagle 8/13; Renette 8/12; Double Win 8/11, Cellian 8/9 Storthing 8/9; Walhachin 8/6, Bathurst 8/3, Zea 8/0; Lively 8/0 Sonth Star 7/11, Soft Note 7/11; May Lass 7/10; Old Sport 7/9, Sauce 7/8, Fine Front 7/7; Undies 7/7 Ho Ho 7/5, Warburton 7/3 Milk Maid 7/3, Deslin 7/1, Waveline 7/0; Elphene 6/12.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs

Charcoal 9/10; Black Walnut 9/6 Liberty 9/4 Divide 9/3, Fretwork 9/2, Viola 8/12 Forward III 8/12, Dayspring 8/11, Heart Free Fitz Clarence 8/9; La Hogue 8/8, Woorali 8/6 Fussy 8/5, Murmansk 8/5 Treasury 8/4 Piccolo 8/4 Arclight 8/4, Eager To 8/2 Pourboire 8/2, Belle Syme 8/1, Anthracite 8/1 Meg Merrilies 8/0 Sweet Adair 7/13, Mimi 7/13, Catchup 7/13, Lover True 7/12, Discussion 7/12 Cracknel 7/11 Cymar 7/9 Cahir Lass 7/8, Stellite 7/7 Royal Jewel 7/7, Pine Tree 7/6 Belle Voyageuse II 7/5 Verna 7/0.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs (Div. I.).

Pin Money 9/12, Greenfield 9/12 Sospello 9/7, Lady Ard 9/6 Dialect 9/2; Eiderdown 9/0; Baltra 8/0; Blackwater 8/13 Huon River 8/13; Glass Rock 8/12, Sunline 8/12, Wild Woman 8/7, Oregon Pine 8/6, South Notts 8/6 Box O' Tricks 8/3 The Count 8/2, Luana 8/0 White Poppy 7/12; Prime Boy 7/11; Bohea 7/9, The Lark 7/9 Mv Patsey 7/8 Rock Ferry 7/8, Trop Leader 7/6 Cork Glass 7/5, Very Little 7/4, Fire Finch 7/3 Land Lady 7/2 Laranja 7/1 Tasty 6/12 Vengeance 6/10.

THE AUND PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Baby Blake 8/12, Avro 8/12, Lively 8/12 Isbury Rose 8/12, Fleurbaix 8/12 Pine Tree 8/12, Troop Leader 8/12, The Pony 8/12; The O'Malley 8/12, Tasty 8/12 Magnificence 8/4, Marmion 8/4, Charles William 8/4 Ha'a Fancy 8/4 Olivine 8/1, Luxmi 8/1, Hail Columbia 7/12, Lord Jim 7/12, Juiver 7/10.

THE SATARA PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Top Notch 9/7, Compliment 9/7, Bahadorjung 9/7 Hero 9/7; Municipal 8/7, Zaimulmuluk 9/7, Beeman 9/4 Isonomy 9/4 Good Star 9/4 Special 9/4 Lamington 9/4 Latiff 9/4

erlo 9/3, Model 9/3 Brindisi 9/3 Murzook 9/3, Manevk 9/3 Sher Khan 9/3 Archduke 9/3 Jerman 9/3 Honeysuckle 9/3 Kusra 9/3 Last Day 9/3 Amir Aswad 9/3 King Palace 9/0 Kingcraft 9/0 Shums 9/0 Black Guinea 9/0 Arcadian 9/0 Firjah 9/0, Charity 9/0 Imkin 8/13 Arabistan 8/13 Paleface 8/13 Cum mer 8/13 Sannayet 8/13 Multiform 8/13, Ruddigore 8/13, Tyrant 8/11, Miteb 8/11 Master Malik 8/11 Field Officer 8/11 Hunter 8/11 Chaman 8/11 Orator 8/11 Almaz 8/11 Happy Land 8/11, Wamba 8/11, White Boy 8/11 Leopold 8/9 Hyderi 8/8; Cairo 8/8 Truelove 8/7, Romeo 8/7, Eagle 8/7, Meerjan 8/7, Limerick 8/7 Vulcan 8/7 Dervish 8/7 Karum 8/7 Johore 8/7 Sun 8/4 Persian Star 8/4 Marine 8/4 Wadi 8/2, Fahtak 8/2 Helicon 8/2, Pindar 8/2 Apollo 7/13 Tookmachi 7/12 First Impressions 7/12 Monitor 7/12 Vendetta 7/3 Ishallah 7/3.

5TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(Saturday, 20th August, 1921.)

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 15th August, 1921.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G E D Langley's Poignant.
Messrs G E D Langley and A Geddes' Vallance.
H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Noutbutweel.
Mrs J K Mehta and Mr S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr K Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Not Much.
Mr J N De Souza's Violinist.
Mr J N De Souza's Dayspring.
Mr Vernon's Liberty.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Goldgainer.
Mr Heath's Carborundum.
Mr Heath's Arclight.
Mr Heath's Viola.
Mr J C Galstaun's Galway Gate.
Mr N F Sarda's Dorania.
Mr M Goculdass' Camberley.
Mr R R S's Quarryman.
Mr R R S's Waynete.
Mr R R S's Caraway.
Mr Kelso's We Two.
Mr M Goculdass' Roubaix.
Mr M Goculdass' Verge.
Mr M Goculdass' Pigmouth Rock.
Mr M Goculdass' Polyorama.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Splendid Spur.
H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's Western Wave.
H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's Bruce Lodge.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr G E D Langley's Trostan.
Mr G E D Langley's Cymar.
Mr F G Kennedy's Piccolo.
Mr F G Kennedy's La Hogue.
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Fretwork.
Mr K Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mrs J K Mehta and Mr S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr J N De Souza's Dayspring.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Woorali.
Mr Vernon's Liberty.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Divide.
H E Sir G Lloyd's Fussy.
Messrs A M Khairaz and A S Fezi's Larry Quin.
Mr Heath's Arclight.
Mr Heath's Viola.
Mr J C Galstaun's Little Cell.
Mr A M S Mahomed's Murmansk.
Mr E A Gubbay's Little Trout.
Mr Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr R R S's Caraway.
Mr R R S's Heart Free.
Mr M Goculdass' Cracknel.
Mr M Goculdass' Stellite.
Mr M Goculdass' Catchup.
Mr M Goculdass' Night Bomber.
Mr C Vaz's Mimi.
Mr R H Gahagan's Owen Roe.
Mr G Wesche-Dart's Carton Pierre.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Lover True.
Mr Hillman's Quite Dark.
Mr N Begmahomed's Pourboire.

THE SHELTENHAM STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Col Commandant A J Poole's Traveller.
Capt L A Rayneau's Trezidella.
Capt L A Rayneau and Lt-Col Gordon Gill's Susie.
Capt F J Noonan's Count Hannibal.
Capt R S King's Elsiam Valley.
Lt-Col G Moore's Daroji II.
Lt-Col G Moore's Maud Allan.
Col W G Elphinstone's Yuan.
Captains P W Bell and C H Miller's Isle O' Sky.
Capt K Fearnside-Speed's Flying Fox.
Capt H R Sandford's Dark Legend II.
Major G Conder's Baldonnell.
Major I H McCudden's Truncheon.
Capt I B Browne's Snowflake.
Capt I B Browne's Red Turk.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

H E Lord Willingdon's Way of an Eagle.
Mr Frank's Milmount.
Mr H B Shroff's Miss Glad Eyes.
Mrs P Victor's Elphene.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Ramadan.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Simon Grab.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.
Mr J N De Souza's Claim A.
Mr W King and Capt the Hon J H P Verney's Heir-at-Law.
Mr W King's Bunda.
Mr Vernon's Japanese Pine.
Mrs M Patel's My Patsey.
Messrs Jhernon and T Harrison's Penny Pie.
Mr T Thaddeus' Mametz.
Mr Heath's Marcodia
Mr Heath's Kaloolah.
Mr S Magarabi's Decorum.
Mr K Jassumbhoy's Tasty.
Mr F Furdoonji's Substance.
Sirdar Jayal Singh Chhachhi and Mr M C Kohli's Belstead.
Mr M Goculdass' Matchlock.
Mr A Pyt's Limehouse Lights.
Mr E Vubbay's Flotelle.
Mr P Avasia's Spearwood.
Mr R S's Archer.
Mr M Goculdass' White Bell.
Mr M Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
Mr S J Wahed's Saunteter.
Mrs H Wilson's White Smon.
Mr Wilson's Beggar Prince.
Capt F R Sandford's Sage.
Mr Feroze J Mulla Feroze's Charles William.
Mr R H Gahagan's Festivity.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Magical Mike.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Sarda Santsingh Chhachhi's Amphitryon.
Mr Mahomed Jamal's Black Stone.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Cuidon.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Cobble.
H H the Yuvaraja of Mysore's Better Luck.
Mr J Basheer Ali's Black Friar.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Toddy.
Mr Vernon's Sugar Cane.
Mr Vernon's Mountain Apple.
H H the Maharaja of Dhar's Deligate.
Mr Heath's Steel Blue.
Mr Heath's Jovial.
Mr A Hoyt's Discarded.
Mr M Ghorpade's Maiden Palm.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Belgraven.
Mr Dilawar Khan's Mary Brown.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr Dawoodbhoy Nensey's Cessation.
Mr Felice's Kitchener
Mr Syed Mustapha's Yadghar
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Dowineer
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Shamlan's Karikata
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipperary
H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Union Jack
Mr Jamal's Ferry Boat
Mr Heath's Dilawar
Mr Heath's Shahzada
Mr Jamilla bin Talib's Mandi
Mr M Goculdass' Ruby Mine
Mr M Goculdass' Waabil
Mr Goculdass' Royal Court
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Anaiza
Mr R H Gahagan's Hakum

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs G E D Langley's Dunbar
Mr Syed Rashid's Desert Flower
Mr Felice's Kitchener
Mr Syed Mustapha's Yadghar
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Honest Beauty
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Shamlan's Karikata
Mr A A Dharamsey's Gold King
Mr Malik's Balloon
Mr A E Stephens' Huntsman
Mr M M Isfani's Anxious
Mr M Shaffi's Golshan
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Silver Streak
Mr Jamal's Bismark
Mr T Harrison's Investor
Mr D C Cooper's Ayr Laddie
Mr Heath's Shahzada
Mr Heath's Portcullis
Mr Heath's Khaboor
Mr Jamilla bin Talib's Andolis
Mr Jamilla bin Talib's Vershan
Mr A M S Mahomed's Triumph
Messrs R S Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Tiger
Mr M Goculdass' Rose Hill
Mr M Goculdass' Royal Court
Mr M Goculdass' Chieftain
Capt J Nethersole's Honey
Genl Raja Sir Harisingh's Glencoe

NOTICE

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the 1st Entries for the Poona Races, 2nd Meeting close tomorrow, Tuesday, 16th August, 1921.

ROVERS FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

DISTRICT STAFF AND R. A & R. A. M. C. DRAW (0-0).

The match between the District Staff and the R. A. & R. A. M. C. in the Rovers Football Tournament yesterday did not draw such a big gathering as that on the day previous, but those present witnessed a closely-contested though the football was not of a very high order. The play throughout was of a dingdong nature, but, though both sides had plenty of opportunities of scoring, the forwards failed to take advantage of them and the game ended in a goalless draw, even though an extra minutes was allowed. The backs and halves of both teams were quite sound and time and again checked rushes, while the goalkeepers did some good saving work. The forwards however, were distinctly poor. Their chief fault was that they were much too slow, while the R.A and R.A.M.C. quickable could not shoot correctly for nets. The game will be replayed today at 5-30 p.m and the match between the K.S.L.I and the Y.M.C.A. fixed for today, will be played tomorrow.

Play in the opening stages was of an even nature, both goals being visited in turn. Then the Staff took up the offensive and gave the R.A. goalkeeper a busy time, but he was equal to the occasion and saved a number of shots. Next the R.A. attacked, and twice wide shooting lost them opportunities. A little later Thorne was given the chance of a life time, but made a mess of it by shooting wide. Eventually the Staff cleared and were pressing when half time arrived.

On the restart play was carried up and down the field, and both sides had as many opportunities of scoring as they liked, but neither made good, and full time was called without any score. In the extra ten minutes, too, many chances went a begging, and the game thus ended in as above stated.

The teams:—
District Staff:—Goal: Wall; backs: Littlewood and Newby; halves: McAllister, Dugby and Ashley; forwards: Munro, Alton Slater, Jeffires and Earwaker.
R.A. & R.A.M.C.:—Goal: Carnew; backs: Kennack and Riley; halves: Tongue, Fergusson and Harte; forwards: Way, Kildea, Thorne, Singleton and Fagan.
Referee:—Mr J. McGrath.

PROPAGANDA FOR SWADESHISM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 10.

Propaganda work regarding the boycott of foreign cloth is being pushed on by the Congress volunteers in several districts of the province. Messrs. Lajpatrai and H. E. Stokes of Kotgarh are delivering lectures on Swadeshi and boycott in principal cities in south Punjab. They addressed a large gathering in Lahore on Saturday and exnorted people to boycott foreign cloth and promote Swadeshi. The date for bonfire of foreign clothes which had been fixed for the 21st instant has been changed to 28th when it has been decided to hold meetings in all big cities of the province and burn foreign clothes. Mr. Stokes who had been staying in Lahore for last few days left for Amritsar today where he will address a mass meeting on Swadeshi.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Ganget'c Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, east of the Punjab, Central India east, east of Central Provinces, Konkan, the Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat and west of Central Provinces.

Chief amounts:—Moulmein three inches; Rangoon one; Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Akyab one and a half; Bhamo one; Myitkyina, Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar five; Calcutta two; Burdwan and Darjeeling one and a half; Sambalpur and Ranchi three; Purnea two; Darbhanga one; Patna, Gaya and Gorakhpur one and a half; Lucknow three-quarters; Benares and Allahabad one; Bahraich three; Delhi a half; Dalhousie two; Jagdalpur one; Cochin one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in north of Assam and Bengal and extension into Mysore.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Khan Bahadur Barjorjee D. Patel, Quetta ..... Rs. 500

Bakri Id passed off quietly in Lahore. A feature of this year's festival was that a number of Mahomedans were seen wearing Khaddar dress with Shaukat Ali caps on their heads made of Khaddar.—(A. P.)

His Excellency received a Deputation of the Representative of the Maratha community at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 15th instant.

MR. HORNIMAN AND PRESS CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It can be stated without any fear of contradiction, that Indian Journalism cannot secure a better Representative and an abler spokesman, than our old friend, Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman. Bombay, nay Nationalist India, has not yet forgotten, how Mr. Horiman was sent away from his sickbed by Sir George Lloyd's Government without any cause or excuse; and that he has been denied a fair trial and is detained in London, at the sweet will of one, whom Countries call a popular Governor! Thus Mr. Horiman has been a victim of bureaucratic disfavour; and neither Mr. Montagu can send him, nor will Sir George Lloyd allow him, to return to Bombay! Mr. Horniman never tolerated any kind of official lawlessness; and lawless persons were in perpetual dread of Horniman. Who can say, that Sir Lawless Hepper or his Department stands in his way? What are the Five Indian members of the Bombay Government doing? Do they shield the Government or the people? The people want Horniman back to the country. The Government is obdurate, so Indian Members support the Government against the will of the people! That is the New Era of Moderate Ministers and members of Executive Council. Are they not Non-Cooperating with the people? And yet they blame the Non-Cooperators! Can inconsisteney go any further?

We have seen that the Bombay Government will not let Horniman return to India. Mr. Montagu has always asserted, that he has no objection to give him passports for India. Surely, he can have no reason to refuse him passports for Honolulu, when he is to represent India at the World's Press Conference. Meanwhile, India must think of her old Friends, Mr. Horniman, and furnish him with silver Bullets without delay.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As regards the generous reference, made in your leading article the other day, in respect of the work of the Subha, and the humble efforts of the undersigned, may I say, Sir, that my best thanks are due.

(1) To the Great Gandhiji and the other leaders for gracing the occasions by their presence and enlivening the audience by their able address;

(2) The Bombay public in general, and to the Parsi admirers of Gandhiji in particular, for their ready and solid response;

(3) To the National Press in general, and to "The Chronicle" and the "Sanj" in particular, for their warm support;

(4) To Mr. S. R. Bomanjee, the President of the Subha, for his welcome donations;

(5) And to my various co-workers notably Miss Perin, A. D. Navroji, Mrs. M. S. Captain, Mr. and Mrs. Byram Khambatta, Prof. Bhathena and Mr. K. F. Nariman.

With the united support of all, the Parsi Rajkeya Subha hopes, aspires and strives to do its "bit" for the cause of their countrymen.—Yohrs, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"A MOULVI CHARGED WITH CHEATING."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your paper you have given the facts and judgment of a case of cheating by one Hakim Maulvi Haji Karim convicted and sentenced to two months regorous imprisonment by the Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Saturday last. In the reported proceedings you have mentioned him as a "Khilafat worker." I am directed by Maulana Shaukat Ali to write to you for correcting the idea or information of your reporter regarding the said Maulvi being a "Khilafat worker," He is not a Khilafat worker nor has he ever been associated with the Central Khilafat Committee, nor did we ever authorise him to conduct Khilafat propaganda. The matter of his having received some money on alleged false pretences for the Khilafat Fund was brought to the notice of Maulana Shaukat Ali on which the complainant was advised to take any steps he though best.—Your etc.

MOAZZAM ALI.

Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.
Bombay, dated Aug. 16.

PROPOSED KHAR ROAD STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The residents of Shuim, Danda and Rajan beg to draw the attention of the Railway authorities and will be very thankful to them if the above station which is sanctioned long ago, is taken on hand at an early date, as the daily passengers find Bandra station very far to walk out for it takes about nearly an hour and is very inconvenient specially during the monsoon.

Trusting the Railway authorities will give the matter their best and earliest attention —Yours, etc.

JOSEPH.

THE BOYCOTT.

GIRGAUM CLOTH MERCHANTS' RESOLUTION.

The Girgaum Cloth Merchants' Association at an extraordinary meeting held on the 3rd instant, unanimously passed a resolution, deciding not to purchase foreign piece-goods from August 3rd to 31st December.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A WELSHYOUTH FIRING AT A CROWD

GETS TWO MONTES' RIGOROUS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Tavde, Inspector of Police, charged Sydney Harris, a Welshman, aged 23 years formerly, a Sergeant in the G. I. P. Railway Police with committing an act so rash and negligent as to endanger human life on the 4th October last by firing shots from a revolver at a crowd at Sankli Street.

It was stated that on the night of October 4 the accused who was then in the Police and on leave, together with two others, assaulted a tea shop keeper in the Sankli Street because they thought that a mistress of one of them had been insulted by a Mahomedan. The three robbed the man of some of his money after threatening him. When they returned to their house a crowd followed them to Sankli Street as they had assaulted the shopkeeper. There was a somewhat large crowd and stones were thrown at the accused who had a revolver in his hand. Six shots were fired by him, some at the crowd and some in the air, although no one was hurt.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he had fired the six shots in self-defence.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and in sentencing him to two months' rigorous imprisonment observed that Sankli Street was a fairly thickly inhabited locality with houses on both sides of the road. The accused and his party deliberately went and threatened a Mahomedan tea shopkeeper and robbed him of money after breaking open his box. They had to thank themselves if by their act they brought a crowd after them. The accused did not take shelter in his house but instead came out and deliberately fired six shots, some at the crowd and some in the air. It was extremely lucky that no one was shot, said the Magistrate, otherwise the accused would have found himself in a worse predicament than he was in. He certainly did an act so rash and negligent as to endanger personal safety of others. On the day on which the judgment was to be read out in the robbery case against him the accused had absconded and it was only a few days ago that he was traced at Calcutta and brought down to Bombay. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

"THE TASK BEFORE US."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

There will be a public lecture by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, to-day (Wednesday) the 17th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of "The Task Before Us." The meeting is open to all and the front seats will be reserved for ladies.

THE SUGAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Tuesday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman in the course of his speech said: "Rather more than twelve months ago when subscriptions to the Sugar Corporation were solicited from the public the Rupee stood at 2/11/8, and since that time there has been a steady fall until its value now oscillates between 1/3 and 1/4. This fall which was not anticipated, and could not have been anticipated, has reacted against the immediate prosecution of the schemes your Directors had in mind. This depreciation has considerably raised the price in rupees of sugar machinery and as the price of machinery is in any case abnormally high in Europe at present we have decided not to place orders for machinery immediately as in our opinion this would result in an undue amount of capital being sunk in the plant. Your Directors are of opinion that the Rupee may appreciate and also that the price of machinery in Europe will fall.

Referring to what has been done, your Directors have had examined numerous proposals for the establishment of sugar factories that have been laid before them. Of these, the most promising are located in the Deccan at Kopergaon on the Dhond-Manmad Railway, in Baroda and in Sind on the Jerruck canal. Your experts have also formed a high opinion of the potentialities of Burma as a sugar producing field.

Of these schemes, that at Kopergaon has been selected as that to be developed first, but the actual work has not yet commenced due to delay in Government offices in preparing the details of the lease under which the Corporation will obtain the land. As soon as these details are satisfactorily settled operations will commence and the planting of sugar cane will be started.

As was explained in a statement issued to the press early in May of the present year, only gur will be manufactured to begin with, but as soon as conditions are more propitious the erection of a factory to make white sugar will be put in hand.

The report was adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected. With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

R. ARUNDALE'S LECTURES IN BOMBAY.

The following four public lectures will be delivered by Mr. Arundale:—

Tuesday 23rd—On "National Education" (Part I) Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Wednesday 24th—On "National Education" (Part II) Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Thursday 25th—On "Guru and Shysia". Theosophical Society Hall, Apollo Street, Fort 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Saturday 27th—On "Theosophy and the World Problems" Theosophical Society Hall Apollo Street, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

VISIT OF MR. K. T. PAUL TO BOMBAY.

Mr. K. T. Paul, B.A., O.B.E., who is the National General Secretary of the Indian National Council, Y. M. C. A. has been attending a Conference at Poona on Christianity and Nationalism, where he has been one of the chief speakers. He is paying a short visit to Bombay and will leave for Madras on Wednesday night.

SRAVANAM.

The Sravanam which falls tomorrow (Thursday) has been arranged to be performed in batches at the following places:—(1) Rahim Mansions, (2) Noble House and (3) Abu Mansions, Parel.

All Brahmins of Parel are welcome to participate in the ceremony. The Mahasankalpam will be commenced by Brahma Sri Mahadeva Vadhiar of Kavasseri at 9, 11-30 a.m. respectively, at the above places.

DEATH OF A VETERAN PARSI CRICKETER

The death is announced of Mr. Barjorji Kharshedji Machhliwala, the famous Parsi cricketer of the eighties and nineties of the last century. He was a fast run getter and the yeoman's services rendered by him to his side when playing with Lord Hawke's team, is still remembered with feelings of pride by cricket enthusiasts, when he saved his side from defeat by his characteristic rapid scoring. He was also a reliable change bowler. He once was a cricket coach in the Baroda College for some time.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ordinary General Meetings of the Western India and the Hindustan Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., 12, Hummum Street, 4-30 p.m.
University Settlement: Second Classical Concert at the Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Ordinary General Meeting of the Indian Mfg Co. Ltd., 12 Hummum Street 5 p.m.
Pandit Malaviya's public lecture on the "Task Before Us", at the Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m.
Rev. Grey's address at the Indian Christian Association Meeting, Bowen Hall, Sandhurst Road, Hon. Sir N. Macleod presiding.

THURSDAY, August 18.

Poona Races: 4th Extra Meeting.
Coconut Day: Offices closed.
The Elphinstone S.g. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., annual general meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 19.

Municipal Corporation (special meeting) 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 20.

The s.s. Mantua with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Extr. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road 4-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 15

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

JAL NUSSERWANJI GRIFFITHS—Suddenly on the 14th instant, Jal Nusserwanji Griffiths, Salesman. Deeply regretted by the Staff of W. F. Murdoch & Co.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass tomorrow the 18th instant for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Maria Angelica Soarese Pinto at the Holy Cross Church, Parel being the 1st anniversary of her demise. Friends and relatives will kindly accept this only intimation.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Dongola with the outward mails of the 4th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

PERSIAN ELEMENTS IN ARABIC.

The review of the German book on "Persian Elements in Arabic" which appeared in our Sunday issue was by G. K. N.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. Kasado Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant instead of on Tuesday 16th instant as previously notified.

SHARDA SEVAK MUNDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a Meeting will be held on Sunday the 21st August 1921 at 4-30 p.m. at the Bhuleshwar Anglo-Vernacular School when Mr. Mahendra Chintamani Joshi will speak on "The Life of Napoleon."

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 12th of August was 123 as compared with 105 of the corresponding day of last year. There were eight attacks and two deaths from cholera, two attacks from plague, two attacks from smallpox and two deaths from influenza.

BHARAT GHADI

Messrs. Vulley Fateh Mahomed and Company, watch and clock merchants of Abdur Rahman Street have placed on the market what they describe as "Bharat Ghadi". The dial of the watch contains representations of the photos of twelve eminent Indians

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S ADDRESS AT BYCULLA.

Under the auspices of the Byculla Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held today (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Yusuf Bagh (Bori Jamath Khana) Ripon Road, near the Salvation Army Industrial Home, when Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Mozam Ali and Munshi Valli Ulla will address the audience on "Swadeshi."

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 17, 1921.

RACE "HATRED."

Lord Ronaldshay's admirers describe him as a student of eastern lore and particularly of eastern philosophy. It is not surprising, therefore, to find his lordship occasionally treating his audiences, in the course of performing his gubernatorial duties, to disquisitions on such subjects as the Vedantic theory of Maya and the diffusion of Indian art and culture over Far Eastern lands and the Malay Archipelago. There is nothing very new or striking in Lord Ronaldshay's views on these subjects, but they shed an interesting side-light on his lordship's personality and the attempts he makes to win the sympathies of his audience for himself and the administration over which he is presiding. Lord Ronaldshay took advantage of his recent visit to Dacca to make such an attempt, but we fear the manner in which he approached his task was hardly calculated to attain his object. He was anxious to persuade his hearers to believe that the Non-co-operation movement was surcharged with hatred and as such ran contrary to the spirit of the teachings of Eastern religions. His lordship referred to the teachings of Buddha, who had stated "enmity is not to be overcome by enmity here below but by non-enmity". Lord Ronaldshay also quoted Christ's teaching "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you." "Can we not," asked Lord Ronaldshay, "at the present time do something to do away with the spirit of hatred and uncharitableness which is to be found in India and, in deed, which is stalking throughout the world, by following this rule of loving kindness?" We certainly agree with his lordship that whatever hatred and uncharitableness is found in India to-day can be entirely removed by following the rule of "loving kindness" of which his lordship speaks. But may we point out to his lordship that the "loving kindness" among the people of this country will best be engendered if those who are anxious to see that spirit cultivated by the people, themselves learn to be charitable in thought, word and deed towards those among whom their lot is cast?

If Lord Ronaldshay will only take the trouble to listen to what Jesus said immediately after he laid down the line of man's conduct towards his neighbour, he will find the great teacher saying:—

"And as ye would that men should do to you also do to them likewise.

Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful.

"And why beholdest thou the mote which is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eye?

"Either how canst thou say to thy brother, brother, let me pull out the mote in thine eye, when thou thyself beholdest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye.

"For a good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit, neither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

"For every tree is known by its own fruit. For of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes".

Is Lord Ronaldshay sure that he and his like in this country cultivate the true Christian spirit of charitableness towards the children of the soil in the same measure that they expect the latter to do and is he also sure that there is no beam in the eyes of those who wish to remove the mote that is in the eyes of Indians? We recognise, of course, that Indians must pursue the right course of conduct irrespective of what their mentors may or not do in the way of following their own precepts. Let Lord Ronaldshay, instead of judging hastily, take the trouble to study the Non-co-operation movement dispassionately and he will find that it is the object neither of Mahatma Gandhi nor of any of the Congress and Khilafat leaders to propagate race hatred. But, surely, Lord Ronaldshay, we hope, recognises the need for Indian people to learn to hate evil when they see it to be evil. "Ye that love the Lord, hate evil," says the Christian scripture and the Indian people in hating the system that robs them of their manhood and demoralises them utterly cannot be guilty of transgressing the teachings of their religion.

As Mahatma Gandhi has said, one need not hate one's brother in disliking his evil ways. Let those who talk of race-hatred, note that neither an Andrews nor a Stokes is hated by Indians because he is a White man. No Englishman is hated by any Non-cooperator because he is an Englishman or even because he is an official. But, if they continue to be parts of an evil system which comes in for condemnation, it is inevitable that such condemnation should reflect on the officials who are parts of the machinery. Englishmen can best help the Indians to cease hating the evil, by aiding the latter in their attempts to remove the evil. There was a time when the English Colonists of America "hated" the British Government, but now neither the Canadians nor the United States people "hate" it. Why? Because, in the case of both, the causes of "hatred" have been removed, by the British Government ceasing to tyrannise over them. Let the same antidote to "hatred" be tried in India and Indians too will cease to "hate".

THE STORES SCANDAL.

While our toy assemblies and councils meet from month to month and vainly seek to keep up the pretence of safeguarding the interests of the country and parading their new-won "privileges," the exploitation of the people goes on as merrily as ever. Instances to prove this multiply from day to day. The latest of these is contained in the disclosures made by the London correspondent of the "Hindu" with reference to Sir Thomas Holland's naive ignorance of the scandals regarding the purchase of stores in England for India. We published the message of the correspondent yesterday. But it is necessary to recall the specific instances which, according to him, Sir William Meyer gave in his evidence before the Railway Committee, showing how preference is being given to British manufacturers although the prices quoted by them are far above those of Continental firms:—

In one case, the foreign tender for rails had been 10 guineas and the British price £ 17. At pressure from the Stores Department, the British firm subsequently reduced the price to £ 11 10s. That, however, meant India suffered a loss of £ 1 through the British firm being favoured.

In another case the foreign price for axles had been £ 45 and the British price nearly £84. Sir W. Meyer communicated the German figure to a British firm, namely, the Metropolitan Wagon Company, and ased whether they could reduce the rate to £ 67. Sir W. Meyer said that was not enough, but he was willing, as a special case, to give them the tender at £ 55 since they had done very good work in the past and might be supplying waggons later for debentures instead of for cash. They were still thinking over the offer when Sir W. Meyer gave evidence, but have, I believe, since accepted it. Needless to point out India suffers severely.

What evidence could be more damaging than this confession of the manner in which Indian money is openly looted to subsidise British manufacturers? The correspondent considers that Sir William Meyer, who is the High Commissioner for India, is not to blame, that he is a pro-Indian and would buy in the cheapest market if he could, but he is caught up in a vicious system. He refuses to believe that Sir William Meyer is an entirely free agent in this matter. We hope Sir William Meyer is not to blame. He is, we believe, under the orders of the Government of India as regards purchase of stores. And the Government of India's system is a vicious one, which must be scrapped.

Notes of the Day.

Heartless

If what a correspondent of the "Tribune" says is true, the Committee which has been appointed by the Punjab Government to ascertain the claims to compensation of sufferers from the Jallianwala Baug tragedy has a strange notion of its mission of mercy. As samples of the questions which are sometimes put by members of the Committee to the relatives of the victims of the tragedy, the correspondent instances the following. The widow of a villager who lost his life at Jallianwala Baug was asked whether she was sure her husband had not come to Amritsar in connection with an intended theft, while the father of a ten-year old boy, who had been killed on the occasion, was asked what the loss to him had been by the death of his son who was not an earning member of the family! Could anything be more monstrous and inhuman than these questions addressed to people who came there only because they were invited to come and who have been suffering all along for no fault of theirs? No "compensation" that the Government can give will be adequate for the loss and misery they have suffered these two years and more. It is heartless cruelty to add insult to their injury in the manner the Committee is reported to be doing. It would be far better that no "compensation" at all should be given than that it should be offered along with such unworthy taunts and flippancy.

Unnecessary Officials.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council has accomplished one piece of good work and that is the adoption, by a majority of votes and in the face of official reluctance, of a resolution recommending the abolition of the posts of Commissioners of Divisions. The non-official members were unanimous in declaring that in the interests of economy as well as in view of the presence of two Executive Councillors and two Ministers, the posts of Divisional Commissioners must be held to be superfluous and should be abolished. The official members, however, including Mr. Joshi, the Indian member of the Executive Council, could not see the waste involved in maintaining these white elephants and talked of the valuable advice the Commissioners were capable of giving and of the checks they exercised on subordinate officialdom. That an Indian member, who in his pre-official days was an ardent reformer, should have failed to realise the need of putting an end to waste of this type, shows how the "democratic" atmosphere of the Reformed Council has affected his outlook on the politics of his country. And yet our cooperators are all "independent" men!

The Sukkur Barrage Scheme.

Our readers must be as much puzzled as we are to divine why Col. Yate and Co, should be working themselves into hysterics over the Sukkur Barrage Scheme. These busy-bodies of Parliament appear to be more interested in the progress of the scheme than the public of Sind itself. But then, Col. Yate and Co. are interested in the scheme not so much on account of the benefits that are likely to accrue to the people of Sind as on account of the golden harvest that the "experts," engineers and contractors are likely to reap if the scheme is pushed through. Regarding the merits of the scheme itself, we are not in a position to pronounce any definite judgment. In a Calcutta contemporary, however, a rather strange theory is put forward, which must make the Government of India reflect twice before the scheme is taken up in right earnest. Mr. F. J. Scott, writing in the "Englishman", argues that the south-west monsoon of India is the direct outcome of the heating of the deserts of Sind and Rajputana during summer and the draught created by the rarified atmosphere over these deserts. He fears that if these deserts are reclaimed, "corresponding portions of India will suffer through the failure of the rains caused by the absence of the draught in the Indian deserts." The prosperity of India seems to Mr. Scott to be very largely dependent on her deserts, paradoxical though this may appear, and he fears that any attempt to wrest from nature these sandy tracts may be fraught with disaster. Mr. Scott tells us that the late Sir George Birdwood advanced this strange theory in his "Siva." Like Mr. Scott we too are no experts in Climatology, but the Government of India would do well to have the soundness of the theory tested before embarking on the reclamation of the Indian Saharas, as is proposed, to some extent, under the Sukkur Barrage Scheme.

How Indian Miners are Protected!

The letter of Swami Vishwanand which we published yesterday was an eloquent testimony to the scandalous neglect of the health and interest of Indian miners by those who are paid by the Indian taxpayer to look after them. Swami Vishwanand needs no introduction. His work among the Indian miners, perhaps the most sweated of Indian manual workers, is well-known. He has been working among the latter, rousing them to the consciousness of the injustice of which they are the victims and he has been organising them to secure the redress of their wrongs. His activities are naturally resented by the mine-owners and their official supporters. Recently there was a virulent outbreak of cholera in the Jharia coal field and many panic-stricken miners and various other persons resident in the locality, came to the Swami for information and advice. The Swami naturally applied to the Medical Officer, Jharia Mines Board of Health, requesting him to give him exact information as regards the cases of cholera. This very proper request elicited the following insolent reply from the officer concerned:—

To Swami Viswanand Sanyasi, Jharia.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 25th instant, requesting information as to the cases of cholera in the Jharia coal field and stating that this information is required on behalf of the public. I have the honour to inform you that it is not my intention to supply the information to you. I understand that you are an active non-cooperator, and an interfering busy body, and that posing as a student of economics you spend your time in upsetting Labour. Further so far as I am aware, you are neither a resident or owner of property in this sub-division, and fail to understand how you represent the public.

I have the honour to be.
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(Sd.) G. W. THOMPSON.
Medical Officer of Health.

As the Swami says, the fulminations of Dr. Thompson against him will do him no harm and he is only sorry for the man who imports his petty prejudices into a work for humanity.

The Late Prof. Ladd.

In Prof. George Trumbull Ladd, whose death at Newhaven (Connecticut) has been announced, the world has lost an eminent philosopher. His contributions to experimental psychology are of lasting value. How great was the influence which the philosophy of the German professor Lotze exercised upon him becomes evident when one turns to the view he took of the relation between mind and body, agreeing mainly with the Lotze theories. He admitted that it was not the final word on the problem of mind and matter, but that it was only a preliminary formula of practical scientific value. His position in the field of philosophy cannot be stated with any precision but in broad outlines. it was, like that of Lotze whose "Outlines of Philosophy" he translated in six volumes, "neither the idealism of Hegel, nor the realism of Herbert, nor materialism pure and simple." Prof. Ladd cannot be credited with founding a school of philosophy, but to him and to Prof. William James is due principally the recent advance in physiological psychology which has already shed great light on all branches of philosophy, ethics not excepted. The Sale psychological laboratory owes its existence to the late Prof. Ladd. The learned professor visited India in 1899 and delivered lectures under the auspices of the Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Universities.

LETTERS.

O[F] COOPERATION.

. F. ANDREWS.

III.*

My de[ar] W[illiam]
race [m]embers of the Anglo-Saxon
vers[e] [u]ally dropped into the per-
wor[d] [t]hinking, that we are the
mist[a]en. Here is one of our
impr[e]dia. We have got a false
from[t] [o]ur duty of protecting India
terr[i]e dangers, internal and ex-
thing[s] [c]onsequence we cannot leave
indep[e] let any new movements of
to be [d]evelop. They appear to us
of in[t]o our British sovereign right
It [i]s and control.
unde[r]ut saying, that we do not
no hi[n]these protective duties for
the i[n]h no tax is levied directly,
trade [g]in to England from Indian
tish [m]. There is a well-known Bri-
the fl[a]ich says. that 'Trade follows
slow t[o] England has not been very
rial c[o]mmercial advantage of impe-
countr[y]n India, as well as in other
us, 'a[s] are, what Napoleon called
think[s] of shopkeepers' after all! I
people[s] also said of the Anglo-Saxon
grace [t]re is in them the one saving
don't [h]easy moral conscience. We
which [w]g caught out doing an act,
try de[n]l, or mean, or base, and we
these i[n] to defend ourselves against
The [c]ns,—not always with success.
others, [s] that in our dealings with
ble-min[d]glishmen, are frequently dou-
and M[y] We strive to serve both God
feeling[s] We have an uncomfortable
to the [f]ing so, that this is contrary
miss th[e] on the Mount. But we dis-
tical.' [o]n on the Mount as 'unprac-
we are [t]n when we have dismissed it,
suspici[o]isfied. We have a vague
It was [C]hrist may be right after all.
said, th[e] Gardiner the historian, who
was the[m]well, and not Shakespeare,
who was[a]t Englishmen.—Cromwell,
tical an[d]ercial and sentimental, prac-
minded, [p]ist, religious and material
Cromwel[l] and the same time. Was it
that typ[e] some one later, who uttered
trust in[t] English sentence,—"Soldiers,
The tr[u]but keep your powder dry."
become [s]s, this word 'practical' has
people. [a] of fetish with the British
if a thing[s] Englishmen, do not ask first,
And so in[d]e, but whether it is practical.
been buil[t] British Empire, where it has
framed a[s] by conquest, there has been
tical theo[r]ly illogical, but solidly prac-
try was t[h]at every added subject coun-
profits it[s] blessed,—blessed in the trade
ed also i[n] to Great Briton, and blessed
market v[a] protection it takes at a high
school da[y] I fancy that, even in our
a slim de[g]is seemed to us too much like
have gro[w]n hard bargain. And as we
learnt wi[t]older, we have both of us,
prejudism [a]n altogether sordid thing. Im-
and base[d] [p]rinciples is,—base in its origin.
If you [c]s development as a system.
of view, [h]t already reached this point
No! we [s]ld not be writing these letters.
difficult, i[t] agree, do we not, that it is
and Chri[s]t impossible, to be Imperialist
words of [J]ns at the same time. The
much we [C]hrist are really true, however
cannot [w]ay try to get round them, "Ye
All this [f]God and Mammon."

ference I have just written has direct re-
turbing the situation in India. The dis-
our conviction is constantly present, that
Sir Fra[n]est had no moral justification. As
—"We [H]Beaman has put it very bluntly,
we all [d]le India." In our heart of hearts
had, [k]ow that this is true; and we have
consci[e]t I have called an uneasy moral
mark [o]ce ever since. This has left its
It h[a]pon all our British administration.
its c[o]continually had to justify itself for
pate[r]ginal theft by exercising a peculiarly
if [m]al protection. I would almost call
nal [r]cord were permissible, only Govern-
me[n]t has rarely been seen on this planet be-
fo[r]. No weapon of violence has been al-
lowed in the average citizen's hands,—not,
of course, lest they should use them against
us (that would be too shocking even to
think of!), but lest they should injure one
another! Every Department had to be en-
trusted to an Englishman; for nothing must
be allowed to go wrong under British pa-
tronage. If, in spite of every precaution,
anything did go wrong, then an English offi-
cial must come in at once to the rescue. All
initiative had to proceed from Englishmen.
Education must be given through an Eng-
lish medium and by means of English books.
Indians were to be treated, year after year,
as though they did not know the needs of
their own country as well as their benefi-
cent English rulers.

I know what you are burning to answer at this point of my argument, and I can say it for you. You want to say again to me, "But all that has changed!"

Has it?

It seems to me that, in these two words, which I have underlined, we are brought up dead against the ultimate issue. Personally I have tried to show you, by examples, how sceptical I am about the change. I have seen indeed outward changes in abundance, but not yet an inward change of heart. Dyarchy, with its fundamental refusal to entrust into Indian hands such subpatronising and more paternal, and perhaps in the long run more grandmotherly, than what has gone before. It looks like one of those cautious half-and-half moves forward, which are sometimes worse than no change at all. I may be mistaken, but as far as I can see at present, this Dyarchy will not give to Indians the opportunity they need of doing things entirely by themselves, or of governing themselves entirely in their own ways. Believe me, in this matter, "it may not be true, that "Half a loaf is better than no bread." For half a loaf means still the fatal policy of distrust.

Let me give you two very interesting examples, which will show you on what

*The 1st and 2nd letters appeared on Aug. 10 & 11 respectively.

(Continued on page 10.)

WILL CABINET'S OFFER BE ACCEPTED?

PUBLIC OPINION IN S. IRELAND.

DAIL EIREANN'S DECISION AWAITED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

Public opinion in the South of Ireland appears to be hardening in favour of accepting the Cabinet's offer. The impression is gaining ground that Dail Eireann will decide in favour of the referendum which, it is believed, will show a considerable majority in favour of the acceptance of the offer. Mr. De Valera is credited with supporting this line of action against the extremists, who are alleged to be led by Mr. Michael Collins, the head of the Republican army.

RELEASE OF MEMBERS OF DAIL EIREANN.

NO PRECEDENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons, at question time Mr. Lloyd-George said the release of the members of the Dail Eireann for a definite purpose cannot be regarded as affording a precedent for release of numerous other persons imprisoned for similar offences.

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Lloyd-George announced that the Rao of Kutch, Mr. Sastri and Sir W. Meyer would represent India at the forthcoming meetings of the assembly of the League of Nations.

ARMY IN INDIA.

NO REDUCTION FOR THE PRESENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

Replying to numerous questions regarding the reductions in the army in India Mr. Montagu said that further reductions beyond those already sanctioned would not be sanctioned until the Committee of Imperial Defence had reported.

RELIEF OF RUSSIA.

RESPONSE FROM NATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

Paris.—The International Conference for the relief of Russia has opened at Geneva. Nine nations including Britain and Holland, and thirty Red Cross organisations are represented. Warmest applause greeted the French Government's announcement that they were following the movement with utmost interest. A Committee has been appointed to ascertain the best means of starting relief work as effectively and speedily as possible.

AEROPLANE CRASHED AT HELIOPOLIS.

GEN. NEWMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

Cairo.—The aeroplane conveying General Newman, chief of the General Staff in Egypt, crashed at Heliopolis. The pilot was killed and General Newman's recovery from his injuries is most doubtful.

DEATH OF KAVIRAJ U. N. SEN.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

A death took place in Calcutta of Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen, one of the prominent Indian citizens of the town. He helped in various ways to popularise the Hindu system of medicine and took prominent part in Swadeshi movement. He was long connected with the 'Bengalee" newspaper and was the proprietor of "Hitabadi", a vernacular daily paper.

Mr. M. S. Das, Minister for local self-Government called a meeting of medical practitioners and public men to advise him on steps to be taken to check cholera epidemics now raging in the province with unprecedented virulence. Meeting resolved to request Government to depute doctors of all denominations to organise relief and distribute medicine.

All-India Hindu Conference at its special session at Brindaban will consider question of cow protection with special reference to their slaughter for Burma trade, British Regiments in India and export to foreign countries.

POSITION NOT YET HOPELESS.

FEELING IN DUBLIN.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Aug. 16.

In spite of the apparent gravity of the situation arising out of the communications between the British and the Sinn Fein governments, there is strong disinclination in Dublin to regard the position as hopeless. People, appreciating the feeling of safety following on the declaration of truce, refuse to believe that the country will be again plunged into a strife even more appalling than that hither to endured and this feeling will play a part in to-morrow's deliberations of the Dail Eireann.

The comments of the Dublin Press, to-day are very moderate in one and there is obviously a desire in all quarters to say nothing likely to close the door to further

LICENSING BILL PASSED IN LORDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

In the House of Lords, the Licensing Bill was passed without material change and will become law on the 29th August.

FIRE IN GEN. SMUTS' BOAT,

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

The Union Castle liner Saxon, on which General Smuts is returning to South Africa is reported to be on fire in two bunkers. She is proceeding, accompanied by the Waipara, to Sierra Leone where she is expected to-night.

IDEALS OF EAST AND WEST.

TRUE PATH OF ATTAINING FREEDOM.

DR. TAGORE ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Before a large and distinguished gathering Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, this evening, delivered a lecture on National Education in Calcutta University Institute in the course of which he said that it was due to no external cause that the West now occupied a principal place in the modern world. She had achieved that eminence because she had realised some great truth in her mind and carried it out in action. The East would not attain her own eminence by any physical and mental rejection of the West. Men had never accepted the facts relating to phenomena as final. They had always felt there was something behind them and it had even been the aim of man to get behind the barrier of facts. His first attempt was that of magic, and experiments in the art of magic had led on step by step to science. Men had discovered by experiment, induction, and analysis that there were immutable laws of nature. The West had been fortunate enough to find out those great immutable truths of nature first of all, but the East had not shaken off her belief in magical powers. She still retained her sense of the accidental nature of phenomena. She still believed in the special exercise of the will of divinities upon the happenings of daily life and surroundings, which were really subject to these immutable laws. The East was still pursued by a deep distrust in the conclusions of her own intellect, and that had caused want of self-reliance, lack of inner certainty, divided mind, and leaning upon the authorities which were outside the will and understanding. That was the mental condition which was antagonistic to the attainment of freedom in social and political spheres.

TRUE PATH OF ATTAINING FREEDOM.

Dr. Tagore, continuing, said "God himself has given us our Swaraj in this world when he has hidden himself away behind his own universal law, which can be made use of by any individual who has faith in his own rational mind. Those who do not realise this Swaraj which is ready to hand, those who fill the throne vacated by God with pretenders, they are defeated in the race of life, and insulted by all the powers of the earth. Therefore, the one true path of attaining freedom in the external world is knowledge and faith in these immutable laws which have now been made known to mankind. In order to attain this knowledge we shall have to accept the West as our teacher."

Dr. Tagore said he was not satisfied with what he had seen in the West. The scientific attitude of mind, which tended to exclude personality from the operations of the universe, tended also to undermine the very basis of all human relationships. The spirit of professionalism also had become the predominant motive in the evolution of society in the West. The late war had made it evident to the West itself, and the whole world, that some great truth had been lost sight of. The best minds of the West were now employed in seeking for that missing truth, and; in doing so, had instinctively turned towards the East. The East had on unshakeable faith in the infinite living ideal, and the time had come for the West to come to the East, for the soul of West was famished and her social life had been wounded to the quick. That was the point reached in the world's history to-day. It was the problem of every country to bring to pass the deeper reconciliation of East and West so that humanity might become one. When, therefore, he thought of education of his country he kept that problem of reconciliation always before his mind, for education should have that object in view that it might be great to-morrow when the meeting of human races of the world would find its truth in mutual understanding and cooperation.

IMPORT OF OPIUM INTO CHINA.

DUTY OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

"BOUND TO PREVENT EXPORT."

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons to-day Col. Yate asked what action was proposed on behalf of the Government of India regarding the export of opium from India owing to the failure of the Chinese Government to carry out its undertaking to put down the cultivation of opium in China.

Mr. Montagu replied that as the Chinese Government had prohibited the import of opium into China in 1919, the Government of India was bound under the Hague Convention to prevent its export to China negotiations.

GERMAN DYE-MAKERS COMBINE.

TO EXCLUDE BRITISH DYE STUFFS FROM INDIA AND COLONIES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Aug.

The President of the Scottish Dyes, Limited of Glasgow who has returned from tour in India and the colonies says that the German dye-makers are determined to exclude the British dyestuffs. They have formed a strong combination which will exact exorbitant prices for special dyes not obtainable from Britain.

MAHOMEDANS OF HARDWAR.

RESOLVE NOT TO KILL COW.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

At a meeting held on the 5th instant the Mahomedans of Hardwar have resolved not to sacrifice cow on Bakr-Id festival.

BAKRI-ID.

STRIKING ABSTINENCE OF COW SACRIFICE.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Aug. 15.

Messages from several stations report Bakri-Id passed off quietly, there being a striking abstinence from cow sacrifice in some places including Bombay.

BANGALORE NEWS.

(Associated Press.)
BANGALORE, Aug. 15.

Weather is steadily improving. Sporting fixtures are rearranged. The Gymkhana race meetings commence on Saturday the 20th August. Unlike the previous week the present one promises to be more eventful.

On the 19th instant the annual baby show opens. Inquiries show entries are daily progressing for twelve prizes for European and Indian infants and keen contest is anticipated for special Sir M. Kantaraj Urs' prize for the best baby exhibited.

On the 20th, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reviews the stating militia, and on the same day at the Women's Christian Association annual meeting, the Hon. Mrs. Knox presiding, Miss Elizabeth Wilson of Calcutta delivers the opening address.

Three new members have been gazetted for the ensuing Dusserah session in the Mysore Represent atives Assembly including Mr. N. G. B. Kirwan of Bababudan Planters Association.

It is definitely announced that the Annual session of the United Planters' Association of South India commences on Monday the 22nd.

PRINCE AND RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Aug. 16.

A crowded and fully representative meeting of all the communities, the President of the Municipality presiding, passed resolutions offering a warm welcome to the Prince of Wales and appointing a reception committee. A young Bengali in a speech considered the Prince's visit inopportune considering the political and economic conditions of the country. He suggested the Prince came as a representative of British Government which people wished to replace and the expense was too great for the country to bear. Immediately after the speech the resolution was passed without a dissenting voice amid great enthusiasm.

In consequence of forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" learns that all the jungles in the Ramnagar division are to be closed and that no shooting passes will be issued except to the Commissioner of Kumaun. The Forest department are doing their best to give his Royal Highness a good time with tigers.

MEANING OF LIBERTY.

"EVERY FREE MAN IS SLAVE TO LAW."

CHANCELLOR'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The annual Convocation of the Bombay University was held yesterday, the Chancellor presiding. After the successful candidates had been conferred their respective degrees the Chancellor delivered his address. The main burden of his address was respect for law and constituted authority and that was the real and easy way of reaching "liberty and equality and fraternity." If they made too rapid a progress as the Revolutionary France did then there would be bloodshed and poverty, as was the case now in Russia: therefore, progress was obedience to law and constituted authority. Quoting a Greek writer he said, "Every free man is a slave to one thing only, the law"—as it is to-day. Law was the paramount thing and law was liberty, that law being enacted by the "constituted authority." In other words respect for authorities was the true liberty.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The Chancellor in the course of his speech said:—

Since I last had the privilege of addressing the Convocation, we have been some of us actors in and other spectators of the most interesting drama that history can ever present to its students. There is nothing in the whole of the world's story that so fascinates the mind and captures the interest alike of the contemporary writer and the future historian as do the later stages in a nation's growth to political manhood; and it seems to me that the reason lies in the essential sameness that pervades each renewal of this world-old struggle.

To-day we in India are enrolled under the banner of political progress, and are answering to the cry of liberty. Events are moving fast, faster than many of us realised, so fast that we have hardly time to see and to tell each other whither we are going. Indeed the time has come when we are in danger of being mesmerised into headlong obedience to strange doctrines irrespective of the tests of experience or of their real credentials. The historian can multiply instances of the danger of unreasoning response to such calls.

Long before other races had begun to awaken to political consciousness, English men were entering upon the long struggle in which the first victory was the signature of the Great Charter and the Declaration of Right perhaps the most significant. "Liberty, Liberty", cried Madame Roland, "what crimes have been committed in thy name": but the story of the Anglo-Saxon struggle for liberty contains hardly a crime that can be pilloried at the bar of history. Men were found in plenty to fight for liberty, to suffer and to die for it—there was no lack of courage in the followers of that banner. But it was in the hour of victory that they showed the real worth, showed also that true liberty—nothing more and nothing less—was the ideal that inspired their every effort. They knew from the first that the journey before them was long and difficult that each step forward must be deserved before it could be made and realising this they never lost patience or turned to autocratic or vindictive methods, but remained true to their ideal. They accepted negotiation when they could, and fought only when they must, and so for centuries generation after generation took up the struggle where their predecessors had left it and went forward with unfaltering perseverance till the goal was won. The liberty for which they fought and suffered was the model upon which every nation that has struggled successfully for freedom has based its ideal, it was no spiritual state, no self-sufficient rule of life laid down by schoolmen. Periander may have been right when he wrote that a good conscience is liberty: but the liberty our ancestors fought for was a liberty that extended to every phase of life, freedom to work, and freedom to develop—a secure practical heritage that they could bequeath to those that come after them, and we who to-day enjoy that heritage are very sure that the liberty they have bequeathed us is the true liberty. The liberty we prize, the liberty we have fought for all over the world, the liberty which once again after four years of struggle we have re-secured for the world is not expressed in the decision of a committee, is not found in the fiat of this ephemeral leader or that, is not buttressed by intimidation or supported by clamour. It is the liberty to think, to speak, teach, move and profess what we believe and hold, subject only, but subject always to laws whose structure rests on the experience of centuries and which are sealed by the sanction of civilised opinion all over the world.

MEANING OF LIBERTY.

It may be objected that the claim which the Anglo-Saxon races put forward to the truest knowledge of the meaning of liberty, is a claim that exists only in the racial mind, that each race is prejudiced in judging its own history.

Let us test it then by results, which are the only incontrovertible evidence. At the end of the 18th century when the French nation fell into that fever for free Government, the infection of which was not stayed until it had touched almost every nation on the Continent, they aimed at converting their constitution in one step from an absolute monarchy to a broadly enfranchised democracy. They were led to think that liberty might be had by rooting out at once and for ever every vestige of the form of Government under which they and their

(Continued on page 10.)

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU'S OPTIMISM.

CLAIM FOR CITIZENSHIP RECOGNISED.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SASTRI.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The "Statesman" to-day publishes a long special message from London containing an important interview which Mr. Montagu has given to a representative of that paper. In view of the general interest of opinions expressed by the Secretary of State, the Editor of "Statesman" has waived all copyright restrictions.

London, August 12:—Mr. Montagu, the Maharao of Cutch, and Mr. Sastri India's representatives at the Imperial Conference gave a special interview to-day to a representative of the "Statesman" on India's position. Mr. Montagu speaking with the concurrence of his colleagues said:—"I can say without hesitation that there is a most remarkable and most distinct advance in the position of India. There is no disguising the fact that transitional periods are very awkward things, full of anomalies and full of difficulties. I am echoing the views of my two colleagues when I say we can help recogning these difficulties, finding in them every reason for accentuating the hope for an early termination of the transitional stage and the acquisition by India of full Dominion status.

In the Conference just ended a member of the British Cabinet was the leader of the delegation representing the great Indian Empire which for the purpose of these Conferences has been granted full Dominion status in its Imperial relation anticipating its domestic Dominion status. The fact seemed to confuse the Press. They never quite knew whether I was to be reckoned as one of the Ministers attending the Conference or whether I was a member of the delegation representing India. I think, I can honestly say that any intervention in the discussion which I felt necessary to make, was made on behalf of our Indian constituents. We took a part exactly corresponding with that of the Dominions representatives and spoke on all matters from the Indian point of view.

Speaking on my own behalf and in the presence of my colleagues the success of India at the Conference was primarily due to the wisdom and statesmanship of my colleagues.

EFFECT OF MR. SASTRI'S OPENING STATEMENT.

The opening statement on behalf of India was made by arrangement by Mr. Sastri and I think I can say it probably affected the whole Conference and the whole of the remainder of the discussions. He has long been known in India as an accomplished orator and his speech at the Conference marked the beginning of a comparable reputation in England.

CUTCH'S DIGNITY.

As regards the Maharao of Cutch I want to pay a special tribute to this member of the Indian Princely order which membership constituted an additional special qualification for him to represent India, the dignity and breadth of view and the utility of his greatly appreciated sense of humour marked his contributions to the discussions whether in matters essentially and primarily Indian or on such questions as Imperial defence, the proper use of German reparation payments or international and foreign policy. There is no doubt of the weight attached to the Indian views and Indian interests comparable to the weight attached to the views of representatives of other parts of the Empire. The conception of the British Empire as a partnership of a free commonwealths bound indissolubly together by common ideals and common interests was typified in the Conference and permeated the whole of the deliberations. There does not seem to me to be any reasonable room for doubt that the result cantributed largely to the furtherance and solidarity of the Empire and the good relationship between India and her fellow-partners.

INDIANS IN EMPIRE.

Now I come to a matter which, at the outset Mr. Sastri made clear to the Conference, was of burning anxiety to Indians, a matter which we pressed as being of supreme importance from the Indian point of view, namely, the status of Indin in in the Dominions. The resolution resulting from its long discussions shows a recognition by the Conference of the right of Indians to citizenship. I do not think gratitude for the acceptance of this principle would be the right way of describing our feelings. We regard the principle as embodying the elementary right wihout which our conception of the Empire seems to us to fall to the ground. I therefore, rather use the words "pride and satisfaction" than "gratitude." We believe in imperial conception and we are proud that this belief has been justified.

TO WHOM INDIA SHOULD BE GRATEFUL

We feel we should pay a special tribute to the Prime Minister for the eloquent words which we shall long remember and to Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, and Mr. Meighen for their ready acceptance of India as a sister commonwealth, to Australia, New Zealand and Canada and the Imperial outlook which marked their contributions to the discus

(Continued on page 10.)

"CONCENTRATE CHIEFLY ON BOYCOTT"

HOW TO COPE WITH KHADAR DEMAND.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)
PATNA, Aug. 16.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee sat here today morning and evening. The following are the important resolutions passed:—

In the opinion of the working committee, in order to bring about an effective boycott of foreign cloth before 30th September it is necessary that foreign cloth from every house should be collected. Volunteers under proper control should be set apart for this purpose.

In order to cope with the demand for khadar that must arise from boycott the committee consider it necessary for every Provincial Congress Committee to set apart and spend not less than one fourth of its contribution to the All India Tilak Swaraiya Fund to organise the speed of hand spinning, collection of hand spun yarn, weaving khadi and distribution thereof.

The working committee advises all the workers to concentrate chiefly on boycott and manufacture and invites the Provincial Congress Committees to send telegraphic weekly reports to the Working Secretary of the Congress Committee giving production of khadar, quantity distributed, the number of shops selling foreign cloth, shop keepers undertaking to stop selling foreign cloth by the 30th of September and the number of shopkeepers stocking khaddar.

The Committee regretted many provinces had not sent 25 per cent to their collections to the working treasurer requesting such provinces to send the same before the 31st instant and instructed the working secretary not to authorise payment of any grants to provinces that could not produce a certificate of full payment.

The question of foreign policy has been adjourned to the next meeting of the Committee. In the meantime Mahatma Gandhi has been requested to draw a scheme.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves this evening by Punjab Mail for Calcutta on his way to Assam.

DHARWAR FIRING.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)
DHARWAR, Aug. 16.

Mr. Tyabji Niyogi, Chairman of the Congress Enquiry Committee, arrived today. He wired to His Excellency stating if the local Government desired to be represented at the inquiry for cross-examining the witnesses and adducing witnesses for Government they are welcome. The Inquiry commences on the 18th instant in the national school buildings.

BIJAPUR MERCHANTS.

RESOLVE NOT TO ORDER FOREIGN CLOTH.

(Associated Press.)
BIJAPUR, Aug. 16.

At a meeting of all the cloth merchants of Bijapur held yesterday it was unanimously resolved not to book fresh order for any kind of foreign cloth till the end of December 1921.

C. P. COUNCIL.

SECONDARY EDUCATION BOARD.

(Associated Press.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 16.

In compliance with a resolution passed in the last session of the council a University Committee has been constituted to advise the Ministry of Education on the lines on which the bill should be drafted. It is expected that the bill will be ready for introduction in the local council in the next February session.

It is understood that secondary education board is shortly to be constituted. The consideration of question whether such a board should be constituted by an executive order or by statutory enactment led to the decision that a statutory body would inspire greater public confidence. It seems to have been also decided that the question of intermediate education should be left to the consideration of the University which is to be constituted.

KHILAFAT WORKER SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Jessore convicted Moulvi Bashiruddin, a local Khilafat worker of promoting enmity between classes. It was alleged the accused delivered speeches containing expressions against the established Government. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. two hundred.

Washington.—M. Briand will personally attend the Disarmament Conference.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

WORKING COMMITTEE FOR AHMEDABAD SESSION.

The Reception Committee meeting was held on Sunday the 14th August.

The Provisional Secretaries informed the meeting the names of persons nominated by the various Provincial Congress Committees for the Presidentship of the Congress. The following ten names have been suggested:—

(1) C. R. Das Esq., (2) Moulana Mahomad Ali, (3) N. C. Kelkar, Esq., (4) Babu Aurbindo Ghose, (5) Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, (6) Mrs. Saraladevi Choudharani, (7) Hakim Ajmal Khan, (8) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, (9) Mazrul Haque, (10) Rev. C. F. Andrews.

The names suggested are now being submitted to all the Provincial Congress Committees for their final recommendation which, the Reception Committee will, it is hoped, be able to consider by the end of this month.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

Appointments of the Office-bearers and other Working Committees were made. The following are the Office-bearers unanimously elected:—

Chairman, Reception Committee:—Vallabhbhai J. Patel Esq.,

Vice-Chairman:—(1) Abbas Tyebji Esq., (2) A. T. Gidwani Esq., (3) Dr. B. N. Kanuga.

General Secretaries:—(1) I. K. Yajnik Esq., (2) G. V. Mavalankar Es.

Treasurer and Finance Secretary:—Achratlal Chunilal Esq.

The following are Secretaries of the Executive Committees:—

(1) Laxmidas Parashotamdas Esq., Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, (2) P. G Gajjar Esq., Secretary of the Pandal Committee, (3) Nandubhai Mancharam, Esq., Secretary of the Accommodation Committee, (4) J. H. Diwan Esq., Secretary of the Volunteers' Organisation Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

An Executive Committee, with 25 members with all powers to carry on the work of the Reception Committee, has also been appointed. The Secretaries of the various other Committees and other Office-bearers have been appointed as Ex-Officio members of the Executive Committee.

The scale of fees for the Reception Committee was fixed as follows:—For all persons having a domicile in Gujrat (whether residing in Gujrat or not:—) Rs. 50 if such person is not a member of any Congress Organisation in Gujrat, and Rs. 25 if he is such a member.

It was also further decided that persons having domicile in Cutch should be treated as if they had their domicile in Gujrat.

NUMBER OF VISITORS 3,000.

The number of visitors has been fixed at three thousand. The fees for visitors will be settled hereafter by the Reception Committee.

SITE OF PANDAL.

A suitable and spacious site on the bank of the Sabarmati river commanding a beautiful view of the old-walled town of Ahmedabad and the zig-zag course of the river has been selected and the construction work will be taken in hand as soon as the rains stop.

All correspondence should be addressed to the General Secretaries marking at the top the subject it refers to.

MADRAS DISTURBANCES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

At today's sitting of the disturbances enquiry committee, Sir W. B. Ayling presiding, among the witnesses examined was Mr. T. E. Moir, Labour Commissioner who deposed to the incidents which he saw from the 30th June onwards. Mr. Bentley's chaffeur who had some of his toes and fingers cut off during the disturbances by the mob was also examined concerning the assault on him. A caste Hindu who had his hut looted also deposed to the occurrences on 31st June and 1st and 2nd April. The committte adjourned till tomorrow.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The Jute shares ruled firmer with a demand for the bazar favourities of which the sellers were hard to find. Howrah made a short advance to Rs. 34 closing firm. Coal shares were easier Burrakur closing easier at Rs. 52-8. In miscellaneou section demand for sugar shares continued. There was no feature of outstanding interest. Dunbar Cotton closed steady at about Rs. 505. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 17-8, Bengal 980, Burrakur 53, Ghusick and Muslia 29-4, Kalapheri 25, Karanpura Development 78, Katras Jherriah 110-8, Marine "A" 14-12, Neetooria 10-8, New Beerbhoom 38, North Laikdih 13-10.

Jute:—Albion 235, Anglo Indian 275 s. 1., Howrah 34, Kamarhatty 600 ex-divd, Kinnison 745, Lawrence 446-8, National 225, Union 427-8, Waverley 8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4-10, Beldanga Tannery 2-14, British India Corporation 11-4 and (pref) 104, Calcutta Industrial Bank 5 discount, Dunbar Cotton 505, A Firpo Ltd. 13-4, Howrah Oil 24-12, Imperial Bank (contry) 344, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 35 discount, Ivan Jones 8-12 Indo-Burmah Tin 6-4, Kesoram Cotton 17-10, Kumardhubi Engineering 13-12 s. 1., Madan Theatres 10-2, New Savan Sugar 10-8, Pioneer Sugar 11-8, Reliance Jute 90-8, Tata Industrial Bank 6 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 60-2. War Bonds short at 100-6, 1925 at 100-4, 1928 at 100-8 and 1930 at 100-4, per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling four pence and Demand Bills one shilling four one thirty-two pence.

FOUR LETTERS.

(Continued from page 8.)

grounds my impressions are based. Some time ago now, I was present at a Committee meeting, that was being held up-country about a vital Indian question, with which Englishmen were only remotely and indirectly concerned. There was a little group of Englishmen there, and the rest were Indians. The great majority of the Indians said nothing at all, because the chairman, an Englishman, conducted the whole meeting in English. There was one Indian gentleman who knew far more about the subject than almost anyone else in the room. He spoke English fluently, but happened to be what I might call, for want of a better name, "vernacular minded." That is to say, he thought with his own Indian mind, in an original manner, and not always with an English tendency. There were there, on the Committees also, two or three Indians, who were "English minded." I mean, they had dropped to a great extent their Indian mode of life and Indian way of thinking, and had become so cut off from their own people as to think on these Indian questions in an English manner. The bulk of this Committee were almost entirely ignored because they did not speak English. Only now and then certain points were translated to them. It was quite noticeable, how it was possible for the Englishmen present to "cooperate" with the "English-minded" Indians. But they could not "cooperate" with the "vernacular-minded" Indians, who spoke English, because they could not follow his train of thought. Nay, something further happened,—try as we would to prevent it, the discussion always drifted back into the hands of the little group of the Englishmen, and in the end we decided everything.

Why:—Why of course, because the only medium was English. We, Englishmen, to all intent and purpose were "Non-Cooperating" with our Indian colleagues, who had not made themselves into Englishmen. We were trying to force them to come over to our side. We were not ready to come over to theirs. If we had agreed that the conversation should be only in the vernacular, then how very quickly we, Englishmen, would have fallen into our proper place; as guests in India, not masters; as helpers, not tyrants; as people who had come to India for service, not for domination!

One more incident, that was typical. In the cholera camp, at Chandpur, about which I have already written, we had succeeded, with the greatest difficulty, in getting the young national volunteers to cooperate with the Government medical officers, for the sake of the cholera patients. But every hour of the day, the national volunteers would be blaming the Government officials; and every hour of the day, the Government officials would be blaming the national volunteers. To attempt to mix these two parties together was like putting new wine into old bottles with a vengeance! The bottles were crecked to bursting.

A rupture took place. From what I saw of it all, I blamed the Government officials most. They were so wooden, so obstinate. They insisted on ruling. They were not ready to serve. On the volunteers' side, there were the natural faults of impatience and hot blood. But when another person, in high position, came down to work among, them,—the Bishop of Assam,—and was ready to serve, not to rule, they worked with him happily up to the very end. But he was in his proper place,—a servant of the public, not a lord and master. I saw illustrated there, the very words of Christ, —"The king of the Centiles exercised lordship over them, and they that exercise lordship are called "benefacters." But ye shall not be so, but he that is greatest among you let him be as the younger, and he that is chief, as he that doth serve."

What was the result, do you ask? Did the national volunteers all go to pieces when Government officials were withdrawn? Not a bit of it. They did uncommonly well, and the work went on better, because with less friction. I learnt from the lips of this Government officials himself, in an unguarded moment, the actual truth,—which is as true for the whole of India to-day as it was for the cholera camp at Chandpur. "This Dyarchy," he said, "is impossible."

Let me, in concluding this letter, give you a simple and homely analogy. Suppose some one is desirous of learning to swim. But an officious pedagogue of the policeman type, insists on holding him back. This goes on for some time. At last, the youth, who is eager to swim grows desperate. He "Non-Cooperates." He frees himself from the pedagogue who would hinder him. He jumps into deep water. He struggles with all his might to keep up afloat, using his arms and legs. And he succeeds. He swims.

There, in that picture is the analogy I wanted for Non-Cooperation with Governed at the present time. We in England fully appreciate that spirit ourselves. Independence runs in our very blood. We encourage our own children from baby-hood to be self-reliant, courageous, manly, hardy, enduring,—to do things for themselves in India. But we here, in India, we, Englishmen, have got almost to dread that spirit of Independence in Indians. As I have said, a fatal habit of mind has made us act like glorified policemen bent always upon the custodian's duty. We are quite certain, that Indians cannot and will not manage their own affairs and that we must manage everything for them. And so the old habits of patronage, on the one hand, and servility, on the other, linger. No half-way house of Dyarchy will cure them.

There is just one word further, that has to be written, though you in England may resent it; for you believe intensely that England's trusteeship in India has been well formed; and I would not shake your faith, for on the whole I believe it is not misplaced. In certain ways, the British rule has succeeded; otherwise, it would never have lasted for over 160 years.

But as I have said, there is another side of Anglo-Saxon character, which is by no means so pleasing. If we had been entirely disinterested and single minded in our rule, we should have welcomed this new national movement of Mahatma Gandhi's with open arms,—or rather it would have taken an entirely different form. But this lower side of English nature,—the material, commercial and profiteering side,—came in and tempted us with monetary advantages. It is on that account, that the conflict has taken place. We can only meet the movement fairly and squarely by our own self-purification. We must be prepared to give up our ill-gotton gain. We must cease to serve God and Mammon.

(To be continued.)

C. F. ANDREWS.

MEANING OF LIBERTY.

(Continued from page 9.)

forefathers had lived for so long. What did they gain by this undisciplined and vindictive impatience? The answer is best given in the words of a contemporary writer:—"France when she let loose the reigns of legal authority doubled the licenses of a ferocious dissoluteness of manners and of an insolent irreligion in opinions and practices. . . . France has bought undisguised calamities at a higher price than any nation has purchased unequivocal blessings: France has bought poverty by crime!"

FREE MAN SLAVE TO LAW.

And if more were needed, to-day before our eyes is being enacted a drama of crime that has purchased poverty—a drama which teaches us in equally striking fashion that hatred and vindictiveness are autocratic masters, and that the law is the only barrier that saves each man among us from the tyranny of those stronger than himself. Disregard and trample down the law and there follows the tyranny of anarchy that is worse than any restraint of authority—a tyranny under which no man knows what chance whim may direct his life: under which he lives in perpetual fear lest the fruits of his labour, his property, his land, even his life be taken from him, and dares hardly move abroad, or open his lips in speech. France 100 years ago and Russia to-day were alike persuaded that they were on the road to liberty: the same road that England had been treading for so many years. How was it then that England and the nations who modelled their efforts for freedom upon hers escaped the dreadful catastrophe that those two nations underwent? The reason of their salvation is not I think far to seek. In short it lies in discipline and in the respect for constituted authority which discipline ensures. It was thus that those old stalwarts who drafted the famous Petition of Right were saved from mistaking anarchy for freedom: it was because, in the words of Burke, "they preferred the positive recorded hereditary title to all which can be dear to the man and the citizen, to that vague speculative right which exposed their sure inheritance to be scrambled for and torn to pieces by every wild litigous spirit." In other words they had inherited and received the inculcation of a spirit of discipline, and therefore they were imbued with a strong respect for constituted authority and they realised that respect for law and order is vital to political progress. This is no *obiter dictum*, but a principle widely accepted both by statesmen and political scientists. Plato, the father of political philosophy has pointed out in the Republic that excess of freedom whether in politics or individuals seems to pass directly to excess of slavery of, and there has survived a line of the poetry of a later Greek writer which gives us what must have been every Greek statesman's definition of liberty. 'Every free man", it says, "is a slave to one thing only, the law." Why did the Athenian polity at its best procure for its citizens so wonderful a condition of contentment and prosperity—simply because the whole of Athenian life was based upon self-discipline and therefore upon moderation.

The statesmen of the Roman Republic knew that its greatness rested upon the same foundation, and that the freedom of its citizens was bound up with a disciplined respect for law and order. To what conclusion does this comparison of modern and classical instances lead us? Surely to one conclusion only—that liberty does not mean every man having the power to do what he wants, rather liberty is only present in a state when every man realises that the only giver of his freedom is the law which shelters and protects him from the interference of his neighbours' and that upon his disciplined observance of the law depends its continued existence. Should it continue there is no limit to the progress that the individual or the nation may achieve. The individual is free to develop to the utmost in every phase of life; while by the gradual expansion of trade and commerce the nation may establish widely and upon secure foundation. and by the acquisition of wealth may acquire international power, and its internal organisation can gradually so perfect itself that every man is in effect at once a landowner, a scholar, and a Cabinet minister.

"The only liberty", said Burke, "that is valuable is the liberty connected with order: that not only exist along with order and virtue, but which cannot exist at all without them. It inheres in good and steady Government as in its substance and vital principles." That is a phrase that every reformer should learn by heart and remind himself constantly of its meaning. If his achievements are consistent with the principles it enunciates then there will be great achievements, noble and enduring. If he deserves that principle of design or in a rash moment of impatience, he must expect at no distant period of time to see all he has fought for and all he holds most dear flung into the cauldros of anarchy and license, there to be irretrievably destroyed.

First of all then, to appreciate and understand the real nature of liberty what it is and what it is not, and then to fashion to your conduct in defence of the real principles of true liberty is the first duty of those of you who to-day are on the happy threshold of your working life. If anything I have said to-day may help you to that understanding I shall have achieved not only my own object, but that of this great University whose sons you are and whose repute is always in your keeping. (Applause.)

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Aug. 9.

On the Court reassembling this morning, further hearing of the Malegaon Riot Case was continued. Mr. Thakar, formerly Resident Magistrate, Malegaon, giving evidence, stated that he joined duty about the middle of April. He tried the cases against the volunteers some time after the last Ramnavmi holiday. The deceased Sub-Inspector was the complainant. Witness convicted the accused in six cases and sentenced them to a fine of Rs. 50 each in the alternative to four weeks' simple imprisonment. The cases occupied about two hours.

Witness, continuing, said that towards the evening the Sub-Inspector came up to him and wanted him to go to town as he said there was likely to be a riot. Mr. Ghaisas left his work and got into witness' tonga. There were two armed policemen. As both Mr. Ghaisas and witness were proceeding towards the town, they met on the way a little beyond the Police Lines a uninformed police constable in a bullock cart. Mr. Ghaisas gave directions for the man being taken to the dispensary. Proceeding along the road, witness came across a crowd armed with sticks at the motor stand. Further on, at the Police Chavdi there were some people They were throwing stones on the Chavdi and the municipal lantern had been smashed. After that stones fell on the tonga. Mr. Ghaisas gave the mock order of "Fire, fire." From this point onward witness repeated more or less the story narrated by Mr. Ghaisas. Witness mentioned that before leaving dispensary he and Mr. Ghaisas took off their clothes and even shoes and went out only with their *sadras* and *dhotars* on.

In his cross-examination witness said that on the Sub-Inspector's complaint he ordered the issue of summons against the accused. That was after Ramnavmi. As witness was unable to give the date Mr. Azad refreshed his memory by pointing out that the holiday fell on the 16th April. The case against the accused was under Section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act. He could not say whether any other section was mentioned. Mr. Azad reminded him that the Penal Section 68 of the same Act had also been included. Witness had not before him the original order signed by the District Magistrate. A copy such as the one shown to him by counsel was submitted to him by the Sub-Inspector. On getting the complaint, witness had read the section material to the case. Mr. Azad at this stage read out Section 42 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act, which is thus worded, emphasizing the words "whenever and for such time as it shall appear necessary."

"42 (1) The Magistrate of the District or in his absence and subject to his order the Magistrate of the 1st class having jurisdiction in any town or village and present therein, or in the neighbourhood thereof, may, 'whenever and for such time as it shall appear necessary', by a notification publicly promulgated or addressed to individuals, prohibit in such town or village or the vicinity thereof the carrying of arms, cudgels or other weapons, the carrying, collection and preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles the exhibition of persons or of corpses or figures thereof, the public utterance of cries, singing of songs, playing of music, delivery of harangues and use of gestures or mimetic representations, and the preparation, exhibition, dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards or of any other object or thing which may be of a nature to outrage morality or decency or in the opinion of such magistrate may probably inflame religious animosity or hostility between different classes or incite to the commission of the offence to a disturbance of the public peace or to resistance to a contempt of the law, or of a lawful authority." Counsel then asked witness if he had noticed any grave omission in the Proclamation.

Mr. Rangnekar objected and relied on Section 121 of the Evidence Act, which bears on the conduct of Magistrates in judicial proceedings before them.

Mr. Azad remarked that the omission was a grave one. Mr. Thakar left the whole responsibility on the Sub-Inspector and was guided entirely by him.

The Court thereupon enquired of the witness whether he wanted to answer the question. The witness said "No, I expect protection." (Laughter.).

Witness, continuing, stated that he met Mr. Mobedji on the 12th April, he had talk whatever with Mr. Mobedji regarding the volunteers, the day after witness took charge of the Resident Magistrateship, the Sub-Inspector had come to him to pay his respects. After that he came to witness only occasionally. He had nothing to do with him. "No, No," said counsel, "I dont suggest you had anything to do with him."

The Sub-Inspector wanted to prefer one complaint against all the accused but witness advised him to bring separate complaints. Witness had no other talk regarding the offence. Nor did he tell the Sub-Inspector that one or two complaints would suffice. Witness came to know within a week of his arrival in town that it was mostly inhabited by Momins. He knew generally what the Khilafat question was but he could not say whether there was high feeling among the Momins on the question. Before the 25th he had met only a couple of mukhtyars He had been a Magistrate about 18 years and he was aware that proclamations such as the District Magistrate's against the carrying of sticks etc., were issued only when a serious riot was apprehended. When he had the D. M's order, he made enquiries as to its necessity. He could not make out anything about the state of the town. The only thing he knew was that the volunteers carried sticks and that the order was issued as a result. On the 25th he went to the office between 12 noon and 1 p.m. After attending to some preliminary work, took up the case against 12 of the volunteers. The case against six was postponed as they wonted to lead evidence. In these as in the remaining cases he heard the prosecution evidence. In a couple of cases Mr. Ghaisas was one of the witnesses. He could not say whether either or both of the cases were among those disposed of by him that day. The whole thing lasted about two hours. The Sub-Inspector was present in court until the prosecution evidence was closed. Mr. Ghaisas was sent for within a few minutes after the trial began. He left after a few minutes. The sticks that had been seized were in court. He did not know what became of those stick afterwards. They were confiscated. He could not say whether they were still in the court. Witness had no conversation with the Sub-Inspector. The latter gave his evidence in Marathi as did the Mamlatdar. In the 6 cases he tried, only one pleaded "guilty". In those cases that were postponed all the accused pleaded "not guilty." Witness must have had other work also that day on his file. He stated emphatically that there was no one else present besides the accused, the Sub-Inspector and a few policemen in the court excepting himself and his clerk and orderlies. He had not given any order to exclude the public from the court. He did not know Kishenshahad or Dongar Deepchand Gujjar. He would not contradict if those two persons said they were present in court for sometimes. After the conviction the Sub-Inspector was not present in court. After the prosecution evidence was concluded the Sub-Inspector left with his witnesses. Witness passed final orders imposing a fine of Rs. 50. This took about three-quarters of an hour. During the time the Sub-Inspector was absent from court. About 4 p.m. accused were removed from the court. It was then he heard the cry of "Allah ho Akbar." There was general noise after that. There were many before outside the court. He did not take notice of them at all. Nor did he leave the court anytime before going away with Mr. Ghaisas. Witness was questioned at length about the warrants of commitment of accused and both the court and the Prosecution counsel had to come to the rescue of the witness several times when he appeared to be at a loss for an answer. Witness even appeared to be ignorant of the procedure. At this stage the court adjourned for lunch.

A CONSTABLE'S RESIGNATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would be very much thankful if you would very kindly publish the under given copy—of a Muslim—Police constable's resignation.—Yours, etc.,

F. RAHMAN KHAN RAO.
Godhra Khilafat Committee.

To

The Superintendent,
Panch Mahal District Police,
Godhra.

Sir,

I beg to request your favour of your kindly accepting my resignation the cause of which I am giving here: That Molana Tasaduq Hussain Shairwani Secretary, National Muslim University, Aligarh, has recently been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment without any blame. I find no justice in it. I being a true Muslim can no more serve a Government which has no justice at all whatsoever.

Under these circumstances I request you again to accept my resignation so that I may serve my country and faith.

I beg to remain,
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant,
IMAM KHAN BODHU KHAN,
Constable.

Dohad, August 8th, 1921.

TATA BANK AND "GANDHI-CAP."

I

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The dismissal of an Indian employee by a European Accountant of the Tata bank, for wearing "Gandhi-cap", must awaken the lethargy of the Indian clerks of the Bank, or for the matter of that, the whole Indian clenical world, to a sense of self respect and patriotic duty towards their motherland. It is high time they know that the days of indifference and inaction at the misfortune of another, are now a matter of past history, and that we are living in days of phenomenal changes all round, which, every minute, spell the death-knell of India's slavery. The future of our country—in fact, the future of our very lives—lies in the manner in which we discharge our duties both towards our fellowmen and country.

As a contrast to the Tata Bank episode, I would invite the attention of your readers to the lenient and broadminded treatment I have received at the hands of Mr. N. M. Muzumdar of Messrs. Tata Sons, I attend my office every day in that revolutionary "cap" and have not till now known any objection to it. In fact, Messrs. Tata Sons have allowed several of their employees to appear in "Gandhi-cap." This, therefore, shows that Sir Dorabji Tata is not only a great Indian patriot, but a well-wisher of Indians. If only the aggrieved clerk would represent his case to the Chairman direct, I assure you, that he will meet with fair treatment, and the European who ran amok at the sight of "Gandhi-Cap", will be taught a lesson which he will not forget soon.—Yours, etc.

Y. S. GOPALKRISHNA.

Nevatia Building, Hughes Road, Aug. 16.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We regret that you have seen fit to publish the comments in your issue of today's date on this subject without having first ascertained whether the facts as reported to you were correct. Mr. R. J. Chavan was dismissed from our employment because he did not do work which he had been instructed to do. It so happened that he had been wearing a "Gandhi-cap", but his dismissal was in no way connected with this. Our policy in the matter of the "Gandhi-cap" is one of non-interference, as we are of the opinion that political consideration should not affect the relationship of employer and employee. While, therefore, the wearing of the "Gandhi-cap" is in our view, no ground for dismissal, neither can it be allowed to interfere with the ordinary methods of dealing with unsatisfactory employees.

We may say that a considerable number of members of the staff at our Head Office and branches have been wearing "Gandhi-caps" for some weeks.—Yours, etc.

For the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.
Secretary.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA

(Continued from page 9.)

sion and their subsequent actions. They did not fail to put before us and the conference the views and special circumstances of the dominions they represented and their determination to harmonise these with the interests of the Empire. It is public knowledge that our resolution was not acceptable to South Africa and that is the reason for the omission of that country.

GENERAL SMUTS' INABILITY.

With a reference to General Smuts it would be gratuitous and unnecessary for us to discuss the wellknown liberality of General Smut's views or to pay a tribute to his undoubted sympathy with India and his desire to keep India. We cannot but recognise that the dissent he felt compelled to make to the resolution merely shows that as Prime Minister of South Africa he felt it impossible to accept a resolution involving principles to which effect could not be given without the support of public opinion in the Union.

VALUE FROM APPLICATION.

Of course the value of the resolution depends upon its application. It would have been no satisfaction to us to find the principle accepted as regards a Dominion in parts of which there was no hope of the principle being translated into action. But we placed on record in the same way as South Africa felt obliged to record her reservation our view of the gravity of the position of Indians in parts of the Union of South Africa. We can only hope that our confidence was well founded and that the whole Empire will recognise that the withholding of the rights of citizenship from Indians who in every sense of the word are south Africans domiciled or born there cannot be a permanent condition of these affairs. We can only hope that the example of the rest of the Empire will help South Africa in the consideration of the apeal to that great self-governing dominions which India will continue to make but even at the moment there is at least this gained that in future the subject will be discussed and improvement be sought by direct negotiation between the Government of India and the Government of South Africa. This is not only another step towards recognition of India's dominion status but seems to us to be the proper method of advancing what is now no longer an Imperial matter but an exceptional matter between one self-governing dominion and another dominion on the way to self-government.

IMPORTANCE OF MR. SASTRI'S TOUR.

Of course the matter does not end there. We must do our best to promote the application of the principle. It has already been announced that Mr. Sastri is going to Fiji. He has been assured of a warm welcome from the Governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand and and received from Mr. Hughes a personal invitation to discuss the matter with the Australian Parliament. After he has attended the League of Nations meeting at Geneva he will start on the tour which is of great importance to India.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

We are already engaged in consultation with the Colonial Office, the Governor of East Africa and representatives of Indians in East Africa and of European settlers there in considering the application of the principle to Kenya where the matter has assumed great importance. The Maharao of Cutch is greatly interested in the condition of affairs in East Africa as his state has contributed and is contributing many Indian settlers.

SOLUTION OF FIJI PROBLEM.

The Fiji problem cannot be settled until after the Indian deputation has returned from Fiji. But I take this opportunity of pointing out that Indian emigration into all Crown Colonies is interdependent and Kenya is really the key of the whole situation. Until Kenya is satisfactorily settled the final solution of the problems of Indian settlement in Fiji, Ceylon, British Guiana and all British Crown Colonies must remain in abeyance.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

On the question of Imperial defence, Mr. Montagu said the matter was greatly complicated so far as India was concerned by the tremendous tax on Indian resources necessitated at the moment by her military expenditure. He felt sure the Empire realised the situation in view of the fact that India was still fighting in her defence on the North-west Frontier and that her financial position was consequently extremely difficult. This does not mean that we do not realise fully the services rendered to India by the Empire navy and the importance to her of the defence of her long coast line, nor that the view taken by the representatives of India at the Conference was different from the views of the Dominions. It would be a satisfaction to feel that India was taking her share with the Dominions in the common defence of the Empire and we hope India will eventually act in a way which will compare with any other part of the Empire. I sincerely trust this question will be more easily solved after the Conference which President Harding has called at Washington, upon the success of which the hopes of India, in common with the whole Empire are set.

The Maharao of Cutch said he would like to emphasize that Mr. Montagu's attitude and support at the Conference had placed Indians under a great debt of gratitude. He could not have been more sympathetic, nor a stronger advocate of India and India's cause if he had been an Indian himself.

Mr. Sastri enthusiastically concurred in this expression of gratitude to the Secretary of State.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER.

In view of various important questions affecting railways, tariffs and finance coming up for decision during the next year there is a movement afoot amongst the prominent members of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau to request Sir Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy Kt., C.B.E., to stand for presidentship of the Chamber at the forthcoming election of the chamber.

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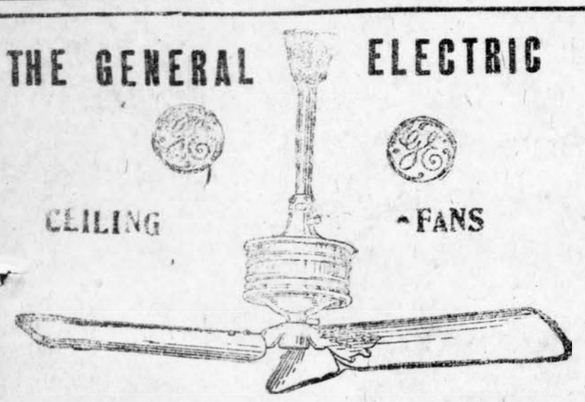

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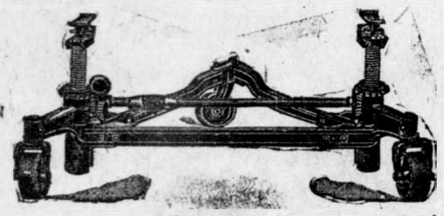

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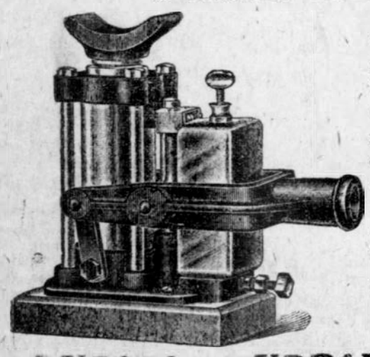

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TOKIO LETTER.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

PROSPECTS OF RENEWAL.

QUESTION OF REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, June 29.

"The noisy waves are a failure, but the silent tide is a success." The silent but glorious sacrifice of the late Pandit Harbarnath Thulal Atal has bloomed like a flower and filled the atmosphere of Japan with the fragrance of enthusiasm and heartfelt sympathy for the down trodden millions of India. Hardly had the newspapers ceased to comment upon the incident than the students and the politicians taken upon themselves to keep the fires burning.

A meeting mostly composed of students from the different colleges, universities and girls high schools was held at the Hall of the Tokyo Imperial University to pay respects to the spirit of the late Professor Atal. After a solemn Hindu service in memory of the late Professor had been performed by his Japanese admirers, the meeting was opened by an address by one of the students of the Imperial University. Mr. Kesho Ram Sabarwal, one of the most intimate friends of the late Professor, delivered a short address in Japanese depicting a few incidents from the life of Pandit Atal and the causes which drove him to take the extreme course. He was followed by Mr. S. Nakano, a Member of the Japanese House of Representatives; Mr. Shimano, an authority on Russia; Mr. S. Ohkawa, a high official of the South Manchuria Railway Company and a great lover of India; Mr. Takeda, Professor of Indian Philosophy at the Waseda University and Mr. Kanokogi, a doctor of philosophy who, made a tour of India some three years ago. Mr. Ohkawa who based his address on Mahatma Gandhi and the doctrine of soul-force as propounded by him, was listened to with rapt attention. The applause which greeted the addresses by different speakers and the speeches made by a score of students presented a sight which would never be forgotten by those who filled the Hall to suffocation. Two days after this, a Memorial Service by the Professors and students of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages was performed at the auditorium of the school. Besides the professors and students of the school, the principal speakers were Mr. K. Kawaguchi, a Buddhist Priest. Mr. S. Murakami, a professor of the Tokyo University and Professor T. Takeda of the Waseda University all of them spoke on personal experiences with Professor Atal, while the students with tears in their eyes gave testimonials of their appreciation of the work of their much beloved teacher. A number of meetings by the Colleges and other public bodies have also been announced in this connection which shows that the sacrifice of the Brahmin has not been in vain.

Retrenchment of Armaments Demanded

A curtailment of military and naval expenses has been demanded by the leading Chambers of Japan through their representatives in Tokyo. That Japan should take the lead in the work of disarmament and that the Japanese Government should be called upon not to increase any existing taxes, or inaugurate any additional taxation measure until all taxes that are now classed objectionable are withdrawn, is the keynote of the conference that is being attended by the delegates of the eight leading Chambers of Commerce in the Empire of Japan. The following resolution for a disarmament call, introduced by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and after a heated discussion passed by the Conference has been presented for consideration to the Premier, the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture and Commerce, War, and Navy.

"We hereby urge that Japan take the lead in the movement for disarmament and that she shall propose to Britain and the United States a conference for agreement on the question. We urge Japan to take political measures at once for the realization of the reduction of armaments.

"The reasons for our disarmament appeal consist of three points: That it is based on the spirit of humanity for the prevention of the horrors of war, that we want to secure a permanent peace for the world by the prevention of the indiscriminate competition of armaments and finally, because we aim, by removing the burden of armaments from the nations, to complete every measure for cultural equipment and the promotion of trade and industry of the world.

"Now that the reduction of armaments is favoured by the public opinion of the world and the League of Nations is making efforts for the peace of the world, it is most fitting that Japan should proceed with disarmament. The result of disarmament would surely contribute to ending any misunderstanding other powers might have of Japan, and at the same time it would remove the burden of unbearable expenditure for armaments from the shoulders of the Japanese nation."

The Anglo-Japanese Aliance.

While the Imperial Conference at London is deliberating upon the desirability or otherwise of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Government of Japan is passing through a state of great nervousness. Though the prospects of a renewal are said to be very bright, still a campaign of suppression of the daily papers, in connection with the renewal problem is in full swing. This system of suppression is peculiar to Japan. When something objectionable in the eyes of the censor is published in a certain paper, the day issue is suppressed. And it usually happens when three fourth of the readers had already received their papers. A good deal of information though known to the outside world is still being withheld from the public of Japan by the iron hands of the censor.

The "Asahi" has launched a thunderbolt by unearthing a rumour that England, France and America are seriously bent upon forming a sort of triple alliance, thus relegating the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to the background. The "Asahi" is of the opinion that the alliance will in all probability be concluded between England and France, while America though unable to join in a formal way on account of her traditional policy will become a party to it in some way or other.

The alleged triple alliance was loudly advocated in Europe in 1919 when the Treaty of Versailles was about to be concluded, but had to be dropped owing to the opposition of the American Senate. A few weeks ago, the London "Times," taking its cue from the reports that Lord Curzon and Mr. Austin Chamberlain were strongly urging upon Mr. Lloyd George concerning the advisability of such an alliance, advocated it from the broad view point of the world situation. The French journals and the Foreign Office gave a ready response to the proposal and thus the prospects of a triple alliance have come to be widely discussed in France. The Editor of the "Asahi" is awfully afraid of the tremendous influence which an entente between the three most powerful white powers of the earth is expected to wield in world politics, if an Anglo-French understanding is realised and America is thrown into the bargain. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance will thus become obsolete while China who "regards America's backing as the axis of her diplomatic wheel" will receive much of her inspiration from the other side of the Pacific in thwarting the economic policies of Japan!

Opposition in House of Representatives.

The Kokuminto, an influential opposition party in the House of Representatives has issued a proclamation as regards its attitude towards the renewal of the Alliance. The statement in part follows:

"The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is necessary for the Japanese from two standpoints, first that we cannot abolish abruptly such an international compact as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with its glorious history of two decades and, two, that the present situation here makes it difficult for Japan in various ways.

"It must be noticed that Japan has to face the ardent opposition of China as well as India in revising the Anglo-Japanese pact. It is doubtful whether or not Japan would profit by such a renewal of the Treaty. Though the present Ministry claims that Japan is one of the Five Powers of the world, the real importance of Japan in international politics is something very doubtful. The lack of national support for the Japanese diplomacy may result in one-sided obligations in the treaty on its revision and apparently we must accept the terms proposed by Britain. We may say that it is due to the weakness of the Government and the lack of consciousness of the nation in general that we must submit to such measures.

"As far as the Kokuminto is concerned, we oppose any revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which comprises unreasonably one-sided obligations on the part of Japan. The coming revision of the treaty should be done in such a way as to make it remain as the best token of Anglo-Japanese friendship and not as one which will bind us by unreasonably one-sided obligations. On this point, we mean to keep close watch on the attitude of the Government."

Imperial Household Reforms.

Changes of a very drastic nature in the Court Life of Japan and the relations of the Imperial Family with the people of the Empire, are being forecasted upon the return of the Crown Prince from Europe. The conservative elements have been rudely shocked to hear of the fact that the future Emperor of Japan has been democratic beyond imagination in associating with the people in Europe. The surging waves of modernishing influences are having their effect upon centuries old traditions of the Imperial Household Department. Viscount Makino, the Minister of the Imperial Household has introduced many innovations in the department and something like revolutionary changes are expected to be brought about, thus breaking the walls that have been hindering a free intercourse between the Imperial Family and the common people.

If the Prince of Wales, as is already reported in the papers, returns the visit next winter, he may perhaps greatly aid in breaking the precedents. Suppose if the Prince of Wales comes then he should be entertained at a theatre party in a similar way as His Highness entertained the Crown Prince of Japan in England, and it would be nothing short of a scandal if the Crown Prince does not accompany him. No Imperial personage has ever visited a theatre party publicly and a fair class of Japanese subjects will be simply astounded to learn of this act of sacrilege on the part of the officials concerned. That the Crown Prince should be allowed to associate so freely with the common folks even to go with them to a public theatre, simply transcends the comprehension, say some of the old-age pensioners who always keep themselves ignorant of what is happening in the outside world.

Let the Crown Prince come back from his European trip and according to the Maiyu Shimbun, the Imperial Household Department now awakened from slumber shall have to "leave the old shell."

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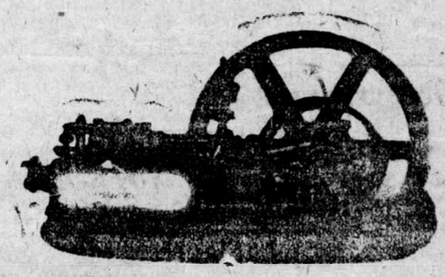

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ECHO OF MUNITIONS CASE.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

AGAINST LATEST DICTUM OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

"ONE LAW FOR RICH AND ANOTHER FOR POOR."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

In a letter to the Government of India on the Munitions case, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, after referring to the circumstances attending the withdrawal of the charges against the three accused says:—To the Committee of the Chamber it seems to be in the highest degree unfair and unjust for Government publicly to declare men guilty of serious offences and then to stop the trial leaving it to the accused to take whatever steps might be open to them to clear themselves. Such a denial of justice ought not to be tolerated. The Chamber considers that judging by this case it is now presumably to be accepted as a principle that "Men with widespread commercial and industrial interests" are not to be amenable to criminal law which suggests that the poor are to be punished, but that the wealthy should not be proceeded against. As material interests are almost invariably in the nature of joint stock enterprise, the decision of the Government of India really means that losses to shareholders are to be avoided even at the expense of justice.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce Society of capitalists takes the first opportunity of dissociating itself with any such doctrine as this. The Chamber strongly urges that sources from which Government derived information that it the prosecution was proceeded with, widespread commercial and industrial interests would be seriously affected should be disclosed. The Chamber was not consulted and nothing was known to the Committee as to the directions in which the inquiries were made.

Alluding to the Advocate-General's reference to Swadeshi concerns the Chamber thinks the Government of India ought to make it clear whether the action would have been different had the interests involved been other than Swadeshi in character. Members of the Chamber are very deeply and largely interested in Swadeshi enterprises, but the committee, in their behalf, emphatically repudiate any suggestion that such an enterprise can be or ought to be promoted by the acceptance of a lower standard of commercial integrity than upon which the British trade and industry have been built up. The Chamber express no opinion on the merits of the case against the accused. Their protest is against the manner in which the prosecution was withdrawn. From whatever standpoint the action of the Government of India is regarded it must be condemned. The accused have had a most serious charge brought against them by the State, and these have not been carried to an issue. The public can only feel that there is in future to be one law for the rich and another for the poor, and Government have placed in record their opinion that even justice must be sacrificed rather than commercial interests.

BALLIA MUNICIPALITY.

TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

A correspondent to the "Independent" wires that the Ballia Municipal Board has unanimously passed resolutions to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his visit to Ballia on the 4th instant.

GANDHI CAP PHOBIA.

SPREADS IN MOFUSSIL.

As the Telegraph Engineer at Bulsar did not allow him to wear Gandhi cap while attending office, Mr. Nathubhai G. Desai, a clerk of 7 years' standing in the Telegraph Engineer's office (who is also an elected member of the Bulsar Municipality) has sent in his resignation, saying: "Where I have not the option to put on a dress that suits me best, I would prefer resignation to servitude."

ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Mechanical Engineers' Association the second mechanical engineers' conferences will be held at Amraoti this year on 4th September 1921. Mr. T. M. Paradhi, mechanical engineer, will preside. The Reception Committee has already been formed. Enquiries are being made from different centres. The conference will deal with the recommendations of the Boiler Laws Committee and therefore the session will be most important and momentous. The Reception Committee is trying its utmost to make it a success.

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MADRAS AND BENGAL ELECTIONS.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND ULTRA VIRES

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 15.

Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, President of the All-India Congress Committee issued a statement which he sent to the general secretary of the Congress setting forth in writing the reasons which he had stated orally and briefly at the time in Bombay in reference to his ruling that Bengal and Madras elections to the All-India Congress Committee were unconstitutional and ultra vires.

He explained that the interpretation and application of constitution of the Congress to a given set of facts was the exclusive duty of the Chairman though it was the whole committee that had power to decide on disputed facts. He announced at Bombay at the same time that as regards the question of validity or otherwise of election of Madras and Bengal members he would give his ruling at the end. In disposing of the question thus reserved Mr. Achariar held as regards Bengal election that Mr. C. R. Das's sudden interruption of election proceedings taken by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, however, well-intentioned was without any authority, that addition of 60 members to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee by way of cooption was opposed to article VI, clause (C) of the Congress Constitution. He also held the abandonment of the method of single transferable vote at election in question was unjustified and unconstitutional.

Dealing with elections in in Madras Mr. Acharia held the elections invalid and ultra vires on two definite legal grounds. The first ground was that the rules framed and organisations formed by the Madras Provincial Congress Committee were not in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Congress Constitution. The second was that the Provincial Congress Committee which met at Trichinopoly on 17th July was not competent to make elections to the All-India Committee under all circumstances. Explaining the first ground he pointed out that while the constitution expressly provided the formation of a district Congress Committee for every district as the constituent or component part of the Congress and did not provide for any affiliated association or a body as a unit as under the old constitution, in the rules framed by the Madras Committee the district congress committee exists only as a myth and councils and their executive committees not to mention the organising secretaries have been introduced as unauthorised and disquieting accretions clearly offending against the letter and spirit of article 3 of the Constitution. The district congress committee had therefore done nothing under the clause in the matter of elections to the new provincial congress committee and this phase of the whole question was clearly unconstitutional. Provisions that the Executive Committee of the district council under rule 6 was to act for the whole district in the Congress matters in the name of the district council offended not only against the Congress constitution but against all principles and practice obtaining in public bodies in all the civilised countries. Similarly the appointment of organising secretaries in the absence of such old district congress secretaries as were not able or willing to do work was also unauthorised.

Dealing with the second ground Mr. Achariar held that under the constitution it was to the old Madras Provincial Committee to reorganise itself in the terms of the new constitution. This was not done and the complaint was that the old committee had not been allowed to do so. The Executive committee had been exclusively made use of for the purposes which the parent body alone was competent to perform. He found, moreover, that the new Provincial Congress Committee had been on the 17th admittedly but a partially constituted body. Whether the actual number that remained to be elected even on the 17th of July was 200 or 50 or 60 the committee was legally incomplete on that day and as such incompetent to act as the Madras Provincial Committee especially in regard to the important function of electing the All-India Committee members. It was clear that the old Provincial Committee was awfully in existence on the 17th and the new Committee partially formed and incomplete could not legally drive out of office the old committee. Between a complete committee lawfully in existence and a committee in making it required no argument that the latter could not perform any duty assigned to the Madras Provincial Congress Committee by the Congress. After pointing out that the complaints of grievances of this character were most natural with the spirit of the growing sense of liberty, he concluded by earnestly appealing to Congressmen in Bengal and Madras that should the Working Committee not accept his ruling and deny justice to them they should not be distressed thereby and he begged and prayed that the unfortunate situation in the two provinces though provocatively created locally be not allowed by any Congressmen in any wise to affect his loyal activities in the cause of the sacred work.

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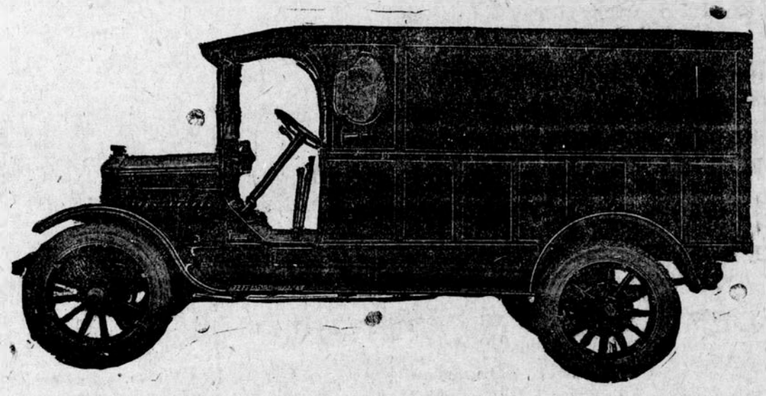

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